Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VII. NO. 77 BOMBAY· MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about:	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
5th April	Malta	6064	
6th "	Somali	6712	Extra viaKarachi
9th "	Ormonde†	14853	Extra
9th "	Teesta	6396	Extra. B. I. Co's. sailing
26th "	A. Steamer		
12th "	Nagova	6854	
26th "	Karmala	6883	
26th "	Takada	6949	Extra
3rd May	Nankin	6852	
10th "	Delta	6069	

† Does not call Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted by the "Malta", "Somali" "Ormonde", "Teesta" "Nagova", and "Karmala". Passages by steamer sailing during April will only be available for "A" grade priority certificate holders. It is anticipated that passages will be available for "B" grade certificate holders during May, and for "C" grade certificate holders during June. All applications for passages should be accompanied by priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1919		
16th April	Dilwara	5276

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
31st March	Taroba	East-South Africa sails at 5 p.m.
3rd April	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
4th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct;
7th "	Liapa	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Hokshin Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	24th Mar.	1st April
Shinsei Maru	...	2983	27th Mar.	4th April
Kosaka Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	30th Mar.	7th April
Yokohama Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Kitamaru Maru No. 2		3204	3rd April	10th April
Nagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	13th April	20th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	29th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alfa Buildings,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—28 Vessels Gross Tonnage 482,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

(Also Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bombay Maru	S. Nakajima	18th Mar.	2nd April	Italy
Genoa Maru	S. Ito	26th Mar	5th April	"
Kobe Maru	C. Watanabe	5th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	14th April	26th April	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Building, Ballard Road.
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207. Hornby Road. Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL — — Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND — — Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 289.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,00
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed to Savings Banks Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Professions in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. KHARANGDHAR, 13, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00 000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,022	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City.
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Capital Fully Subscribed 10,00,000
Capital Paid Up 1,00,000
Invested Funds Over ..... [illegible]

THE ADVANTAGES OF A [illegible] POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"SAREES" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF CAULKING COTTON AND MATTING.

Under instructions from the Deputy Controller (Transit) Indian Munition Board, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 31st March, 1919, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon, on the East side of the Grain Depot Sheds, "N" of the Bombay Port Trust Railway the following goods:—

A large quantity of Sarolai Matting Palmyra Date.

At "N" Shed, Grain Depot of the Bombay Port Trust Railway, Mazagon.

About 379 bundles, Caulking Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES SUPERFINE M. G. NAGPUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1919, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at G. I. P. Railway Depot, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods damaged by fire:—

150 bales Superfine M. G. Nagpur Cotton, belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., their own best selection.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR DEALERS IN TRAVELLING REQUISITS.

AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER AND CANVAS SUIT CASES, CABIN TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, DIRTY CLOTHES BAGS, MILITARY BELTS, CAMP COTS AND CHAIRS &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. Will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms on account of the concerned the following goods:—

A large quantity of Leather and Canvas Suit Cases, Cabin Trunks, Holdalls, Dirty Clothes Bags, Military Belts, Camp Cots and Chairs, Thermos Flask covers, money purses &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 375 AMERICAN MILD STEEL BARS.

Messrs. ENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway, Goods Depot Carpac Bridge, on the Port Trust Plot of Messrs. Mooljee Haridas and Co. by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods landed ex. s.s. "Tjibodas":—

A. N. 875 I. G.—35 American Mild Steel Round Bars, weighing 49 tons.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAZGAON SAW MILL AT MAZGAON BALVADOR ROAD, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st March, 1919 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of concerned at the above place all machinery of the Mazgaon Saw Mill including:

1 Motor of 30 H.-P.

Beches, Shafting, Pullyes, Belts, Saws, etc., etc.

The above is on view, conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Bombay, March 31st, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK.
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 2.

S. S. "LOYALTY"

S.S "LOYALTY" will sail on the 2nd April for Southampton via Marseilles, carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class Passengers. A few First Class "A" and First Class "B" passages are still available. As the Controller of Passages has agreed to allow our assigning these passages to any passanger we like, no priority certificates will be necessary for them.

FARES

	Marseilles. Rs.	London and Southampton. Rs.
First Class "A"	1,215	1,279
First Class "B"	1,125	1,185
Second Class	870	900

NOTE:—Although the Agents are endeavouring to arrange with the Railway Authorities and French Government for train accommodation across France, they do not hold themselves responsible, and Passengers are requested to make their own arrangements in this respect. Heavy baggage will be carried to London or Southampton free of charge.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families. Two children between 3 and 12 will count as one full fare. Infants—free.

336 lbs. of Luggage allowed free for 1st Class.

168 lbs. of Luggage allowed free for 2nd Class.

Address:

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1286.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., at above address the following unclaimed goods and sweeping consisting of, bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of filseed bags of groupd nut seeds, bags of Hirda, bags of Masur, bags of foor, bags of grain, bags of gunny bags, bundles of C. P. goods, case of empty bottles, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of wooden shooks, bales of Bamboomats, packages of luggages, empty wooden cases, crate of citronela oil, bundles of Crown papers, case of electric goods, Loose iron bars, bundles of jagree, bags of sugar bundles of Hessien cloth bundles of Bidi Leaves, box of iron nails, Drums of oil, wooden pieces, cases of tea, Loose C. I. pipes, bags of asbestos powder, empty gas cylinder, box of clack dye, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of iron belts, bags of cocoanuts bundles of oil casks, cases of oodhati, bundles of printed forms, etc.,

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

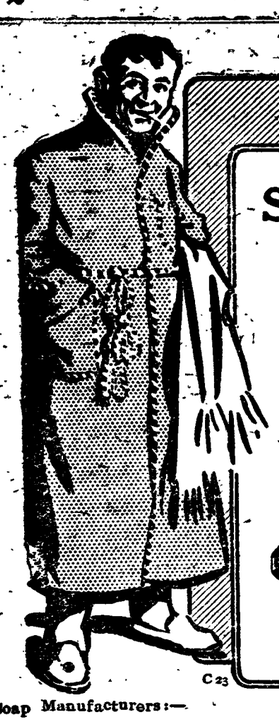
AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF EMPTY BOTTLES, HAY, COTTON SEEDS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 3rd day of April, 1919, at 9.30 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning at Grain Depot, Mazagon:—

A big lot comprising a large number of empty bottles about 260 tons of hay, cotton seed hull and cotton seed, and other unserviceable stores.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within 7 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 31st March, 1919.



Sahib's Toilet

—the very thought of which puts him into good humour—has its inspiration in GOODWIN'S TOILET SOAP.

At once cleansing, soothing, and skin-beautifying, the Goodwin lather realises the highest possibilities of soap purity; whilst its exquisite delicacy and refinement of perfume, besides being a joy to the senses, successfully combats the 'languor of the East.'

Goodwin's Toilet Soap

C23

Soap Manufacturers:—
G. W. GOODWIN & SON.
OF MANCHESTER.

Sole Agents:—
THE HARDWARE AND SUNDRIES IMPORTING AGENCY.
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHERE will you DRIVE to select
A PRESENTATION ARTICLE WORTH
from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000?
DON'T waste your time in solving the problem
SIMPLY NOTE OUR ADDRESS—
NAROTAMDAS BHAU
SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY 2
WHERE ARTICLES OF GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS STONES ARE READ AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

STRONG & HAPPY

The stronge man wins because he is strong. He feels the fire and energy of life tingling in his veins. He is full of joyous impulses. You can feel like this by using our

AMRITA BHOGA

(THE IDEAL TONIC FOOD—MEDICATED)

It is always effective. It will give you Strength, Vigour, Rich Blood and a reserve fund of vitality sufficient to meet all demands.

Price one tin (to last about 20 days) Re. 1.

Per V. P. P. Re. 1-5

Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works & Stores.
373/5, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY

AT THE ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING
SALE

Commences from TO-DAY Monday 31st MARCH.

BOMBAY JEWELLERY MART,
367, Hornby Road, Fort.

Allenburys Foods

The best alternative to Human Milk.

MILK FOOD No. 1	From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2	From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3	From 6 months upwards

THERE is a greater demand than ever for the 'Allenburys' Foods, both at home and abroad, which existing conditions render it possible only partially to meet. Government restrictions of Exports, scarcity of material and shortage of shipping accommodation are difficulties that cannot be altogether surmounted until hostilities cease. Supplies will be increased as soon as possible, and in the meantime we would claim the indulgence of consumers of the 'Allenbury' Foods for any inconvenience experienced by them.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd. Established 1715. LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENG.

P26

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Mar.	16.61—1
April	15.34+2
May	14.22 Unchgd.
June	..
July	..
Aug.	..
Sept.	13.11—1

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
,, Expet to Gteat Britain	...
,, ,, to Continent	...
Fiuture at New York May	24.46
,, ,, July	22.85
,, ,, Oct.	21.05
Spot Cotton at New York	28.45
,, ,, Orlean	27.50
Future at New Orleans Mar.	24.95
,, ,, July	22.57

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 17th.

Rentes 3%	63 1/2
Bar Sulver Spot Quiet .. .. closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	47 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent sonce 5th Aproil 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	57½
Rupee Paper 3½%	53½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 3 %	60½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.70

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 17th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£98½
5 % New	£95 1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 17th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Seed Sugar—No change.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,170,000 quarters.

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£80
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metals	105
Hard Spelter	37

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Sellers	2/0½

Tone:—Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 458 for Fally Good Broach, April, May, advanced to Rs. 462 and declined to Rs. 454½. The price then recovered to Rs. 459, and remained at and about this rate for some time, fluctuating only a rupee each way. At 4 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 461, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 460. The Colaba market opened at Rs. 464, and after fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been little enquiry. The market is quiet but steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	462
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	460
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May /	451
Fine M.G Oomars		438
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	444

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 29.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 202½.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 215.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 140½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-4.
D. D. on New York Rs. 290.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per. cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 62.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm on account of speculators buying forward.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,120, Swan 590, Simplex 660, Shahpurji 121½, Pearls 547½, Madhowji 2,105, Luxmi Cotton 1,760, Kohinoor 1,295, Currimbhoy 347½, Kastoorchand 1,040, Finlay 475, David 575, Crescent 225, Colaba 1,525, Century 447½, By. Cotton 575, By. Dyeing 1,480, Bundi 32½, Katni Defd. 1,350, Katni Ord. 250, Tata New D. 435 p, Tata Old Defd. 1,130, Tata Ord. 287½, Shivraipur 35½, Alcocks 905, By. Burma 940, By. Tramway 557½, By. Steam 340, Tata Hydro. 1,275.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,120, Swan 590, Simplex 660, Shahpurji 121½, Pearls 545, Madhowji 2,105, Luxmi Cotton 1,755, Kohinoor 1,287½, Currimbhoy 347½, Kastoorchand 1,040, Finlay 475, Fazulbhoy 740, David 570, Crescent 225, Colaba 1,550, Century 447½, By. Cotton 575, By. Dyeing 1,475, Katni Ord. 250, Katni Defd. 1,345, Tata New Defd. 445, Tata Old Defd. 1,345, Tata Ord. 250, Shivraipur 35½, Alcocks 905, By. Burma 940, By. Tramway 557½, By. Steam 340, Tata Hydro 1,285.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

A fair volume of business was reported in coal shares, the prices being for the most part well maintained, although in certain instances they ruled slightly easier. New Manbhoom, Parases and Sarakdih were all higher. In the market for jute mill shares the tone was steady but quiet. The miscellaneous section was not well patronised, business being on a small scale. Following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 33; Baraboni 17-12, Bengal Nagpur 65-8, Bengal, Giridih 29-12, Central Collieries 14-14, Deoghur 15-12, Jasnadih 17-8, Jainty Central 25-12, Jainty West 26-12, Kiniri 17, Kosoonda 30-8, Koradih 13-12, New Beerbhoom 65-8, New Manbhoom 43-8, Parasea 9-10, Phularitand 15-4, Raneegunge 69, Sarakdih 20-12, Satpukuria 14.

Jute:—Barnagore 138, Budge Budge 496, Gourepore 104, Howrah 33-8, Craig 1-10 p, Fort Gloster 618, Hooghly 110, Kamarhatty 556, Kankinarrah 518, Kelvia 634, New Central 585, Standard 493.

Miscellaneous:—Belganga Tannery 11-12, Buxar Forest Bye Products 15-4, Calcutta Real Property (deb) 58, Chemical Industries 26-12, F. A. Sheehan and Co. 11-8.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 70-2 to Rs. 70-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-6 to Rs. 70-12.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th March 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.799 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.1 ,,
Dew Point	72.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.703 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.0 ,,
Minimum do.	76.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind	153 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	29	m 9	24	26	0	29	m 3	23	18	4
Sun.	30	9	52a	27	5	30	3	26a	17	2
Mon.	31	m 10	13	27	5	31	m 4	4	16	10
	Apl.	10	30a	26	4		4	11a	16	6
Tues.	1	m 11	42	25	7	1	m 4	41	15	5
		11	48a	25	4		5	26a	15	10
Wed.	2	m 0	26a	24	0	2	m 5	58	12	7
							6	1 a	16	1
Ther.	3	m 0	36	22	8	3	m 6	33	13	5
		1	11a	22	11		6	4a	16	8
Fri.	4	m 1	12	23	8	4	m 7	19	13	8
		1	53a	23	4		7	53a	17	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	29 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h. 26m.	Sunset	6h. 52m.
,,	30 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 25m.	,,	6h. 52m.
,,	31 (Monday)	,,	6h. 24m.	,,	6h. 52m.
April	1 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 23m.	,,	6h. 53m.
,,	2 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 23m.	,,	6h. 53m.
,,	3 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 22m.	,,	6h. 53m.
,,	4 (Friday)	,,	6h. 21m.	,,	6h. 53m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	24-9m a.m.
First Quarter	7d	0 m	8 8.n. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m. p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the east Punjab. Night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in lower Sind and the greater part of Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Ajmer, but is in excess at Karachi; night temperature is above the average at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kthiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity remains below normal in the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess at Surat; night temperature is generally above the average in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the eastern districts. Day temperature is in slight defect in the eastern half of the reporting area; night temperature is slightly or moderately above the average in the south-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay. Day temperature is above the average at Bombay and Karwar; night temperature is also above normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad. Day temperature is above the average in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon reports a maximum of 105.3deg F. Night temperature is above normal in the northern half of the division, the excess ranging up to 11deg at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for 0.20.n. of rain at Quetta. A feeble disturbance is affecting north-west India. Conditions continue favourable for thunderstorms in the Deccan.

A few showers may occur in the Punjab and the north Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th March 1919.

Thundershowers occurred locally in the south of the Central Provinces. A slight disturbance is affecting Baluchistan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th March, 1919, was 30.095 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

Rs. 5
WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
Well polished & coloured.
and COSSI SILK
High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in.
Complete for one Suit, Rs. 8 per piece.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace or borders suitable for Ladies.
Price, Rs. 15 per Sarie.
Order from
The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.
BENARES CITY.

BLUE BLACK INK PILL BEST IN THE MARKET. ONE PILL MAKE A INK POT.
Price:—One Gross (144 Pills), As. 15; Green Ink, As. 15; Red Ink, Re. 1-6; Diamond Blue Black, As. 15; The Pills are sent in nice box per Gross. Postage As. 4 in each
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15/3, Laksmi Dutt's Lane, Bagbazar P. O., CALCUTTA.

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.
(1) Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols. 12 0
(2) Mysteries of London, 13 vols. 7 8
(3) Beauty and Pleasure in 2 vols. 3 0
(4) Bronze Statue in 4 vols. 3 0
(5) Loves of the Harem in 4 vols. 3 0
(6) Mary Stuart in 2 vols. 1 4
(7) Rye House Plot in 4 vols. 3 0
(8) May Middleton in 2 vols. 1 8
(9) Pickwick Abroad in 4 vols. 3 4
(10) Seamstress in 2 vols. 1 0
(11) Coral Island in 4 vols. 3 0
(12) Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 2 vols. 2 4
(13) Spirits of the Lake in one Volume, complete 0 10
(14) Kenseth in 4 vols. 3 0
(15) Master Timothy's Book Case in 2 vols. 1 12
CORONATION BOOK DEPOT
MADRAS.

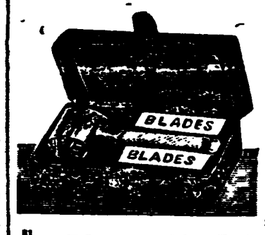
S. GOVIND & Co.,
BOOK-SELLERS & PUBLISHES, etc
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum P. O., BOMBAY.
BOOKS ON PHYSICAL CULTURE.

	Rs. a.
Encyclopedia of Physical Culture by Bernar Macfadden, 5 vols.	20 0
Strengthening the Eye (Scientific Eye training in 28 lessons) by Macfadden and Bates, M. D.	14 8
Biler's Natural Method of Healing—	
(Illustrated) 2 vols.	25 0
(Un-Illustrated) 2 vols.	25 0
Kellog's Plain Facts, 2 vols.	12 8
Mrs. Herbert's Sex Lore	7 8
Books by Alsaker, M. D., Maintining Heath	11 4
Eating for Health and Efficiency	11 4
Conquering Consumption	8 2
Getting Rid of Rheumatism	8 2
Dieting Diabetes and Brights Disease	8 2

JUST OUT.
On Society, by Fredric Harrison ... 10 8

RAZORS GROUND & SET
Bright, and Keen as new no matter how old or rusty As. 8 each. New Handles Re. 1, each. Safety Blades resharpened Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free HAIR CLIPPERS sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4 each, Horse Re. 2-8 each. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & Co. 66, Medows St. (Opp Taraporewala,) Bombay.

Cloth and Flannel Suit and Dress French Cleaning a Speciality.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.



For a Clean Shave!

DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the tender skin. Shave with—
The GEM safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL
PRICE, Rs. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.
V. K. RANADE,
MAIL ORDER DEPT.,
BOMBAY No. 4.
C.B. 698.



IN BOMBAY
and its Suburbs
OUR MANUFACTURED
Cossi Silk Suit Piece,
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON. are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price, Rs. 8 per piece.
Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried. WHY NOT YOU?
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (INDIA)

USE
DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING
MANTLES
SOLE IMPORTERS:—
The London Eastern & American Trading Co.
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

KASHMIRI SHAWLS
KABULI MALIDA
PASHMINA GOODS
GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS
PATTOO (Check and Plain)
Detailed Catalogue sent Free.
Amir Chand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
TILL 12TH APRIL ONLY.
SODA HYPO, Photographic, best English 112 lb. keg Rs. 45.
ZINC PLATES for Process work best 40 inch. by 20 inch. each Rs. 25.
S. MAHADEO & SON
295/99, HOLICHAKLA.
Fort, BOMBAY.

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.
WILKINSON'S
Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of HUMAN BLOOD
The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.
HAS OVER 75 YEARS WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ....., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must enquire by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1896. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JAIL PADLOCKS in use by different Jails of best galvanized metal absolutely secure and unpickable for Godowns, Jails, etc., manufactured at the Pioneer Lockworks under skilled European supervision in 2in., 2½in. and 3in. sizes. Prices from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-4 each.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 205 Hornby Road.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

PADLOCKS—Superior 4 levers unpickable interchangeable key sets of 12. Padlocks having only 4 keys all alike. Price per set of 12 padlocks, 1½ in. size Rs. 25; 2in. size Rs. 29/10. 2½in. size Rs. 38/12. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 205, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1919, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap. 4

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1809

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS

BOMBAY CHRONICLE, INDEPENDENT and other newspapers are delivered at subscribers' places before 8-30 a.m. daily at Kurla, Ghatkoper, Thana and Kalyan.
For particulars apply to,
TENDULKER AGENCY,
News Circulating Library,
410, Palav Road,
1836 Bombay No. 2.

BLACK LEPROSY not more than ten years standing. White Leprosy (Leucoderma) of any duration and all forms of Patches arising from Blood-Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Three days' treatment to be sent free if cure is felt sure. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square, P. O. Calcutta. 4A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A STEVEDORE, thoroughly experienced in the line. Give tenders for general cargo to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1718

WANTED—A competent SAW MILL MECHANIC SUPERVISOR with thorough experience of all machines relating to furniture manufacture. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately to Box No. 473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1777

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for prospecting licences of mines, such as coal, manganese, mica and other minerals in Udaipur State, Central Provinces. Apply sharp to FEUDATORY CHIEF, Udaipur State, C. P., Post office, Dharamgaigarh, via Kharsia, B. N. Railway. 1762

WANTED—Ten energetic and influential CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency, to be devided into ten sub-circles by grouping together two or more District and States to secure advertisers and subscribers for the Encyclopaedic Indian Directory. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to the CHIEF AGENT, Bombay Circle, Bombay. 1738

WANTED—An energetic RENT COLLECTOR with good reference on the temporary staff with a security of Rs. 1,000 on [illegible] p.m. plus allowances of Rs. 25 plus Pension payable under the Trust Rules. For further particulars apply personally to Trust, the MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Bombay. 1801

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—LEDGER KEEPERS. Apply Box No. 476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1789

WANTED.—A STEVEDORE, must be license-holder. Apply with particulars giving tenders for general cargo to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1717

WANTED either Gujrati or a Parsi TYPIST, good in English, Pay Rs. 30 to 40. Apply Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1793

WANTED—A competent TYPIST, one with general knowledge of office work preferred. Apply Box No. 491, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1833

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart TYPIST, shorthand preferred, one proof-reader, and some clerks. Apply to P. O. Box No. 457. 1828

WANTED—A smart young man to work as a Typist and Accountant. Apply sharp to EMPIRE TRADING COMPANY, 305, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Institute, Bombay. 1856

WANTED.—A MANAGER for a small Printing Press in Bombay. Those having experience of press work in all its branches, need only apply to Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1784

WANTED—A young and hard working fast TYPIST with the knowledge of eneral Office work, pay Rs. 75, and one junio assistant pay Rs. 35. One used to rough work preferred. Apply sharp to Box No. 469, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1769

WANTED—An experienced GENERAL MANAGER for a leading (morning) daily newspaper. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1743

WANTED—Ten energetic and influential CANVASSERS for the town of Bombay to secure advertisers and subscribers for the Encyclopaedic Indian Directory. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to the CHIEF AGENT, Bombay Circle, Bombay. 1738A

WANTED at once—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for the Zanana Hospital, Cambay, starting pay upto Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, to the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay State, Cambay. 1673

WANTED—PROFESSOR OF SCIENCE (Double graduate preferred), pay Rs. 125—5—150. For further particulars apply stating qualifications, etc., to the HON. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. 1749

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ASSISTANT to the Honorary Secretary, good salary according to qualifications with free quarters. Apply with full testimonials and salary expected to the HONORARY SECRETARY, B. D. Petit. Parsi General Hospital, Cumballa Hill. 1847

WANTED—CLERKS for the office of the Management, Loco and Engineering Departments. None but those who have Railway office routine experience in the respective Departments need apply with copies of certificates, stating age and pay expected, to the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. P. State Railway, Gondal. 1755

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—B.Es. or L.C.Es. for temporary posts. Pay Rs. 80 (eighty) per month, rising to Rs. 160 in 8 years. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials, if any, and an unmounted photo stating caste, age and the rank in the University Examination, &c., VISHWANATH R. Ag. Chief Engineer, Baroda State. 1822

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for the Power House works at Bhivpuri near Karjat. Free unfurnished quarters provided. Please apply stating age, whether physically sound, and enclosing copies of testimonials to GENERAL MANAGER. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1816

100 VACANCIES for Typists and Shorthand Writers to be employed in Mercantile and Government Offices as soon as they are able to type by Touch System, 50 words per minute and take down Shorthand notes from 100 words and upwards per minute. Apply for full particulars to the PROPRIETORS, WOODSTOCK SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1641

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN LL.B., Gujarati Hindu, seeks EMPLOYMENT in a commercial firm or as Private Secretary. Please write to Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1745

EMPLOYMENT by Mill-manager, competent in carding and spinning in local or up-country mill. Reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1829

WANTED.

WANTED—Two rooms, ground floor, in town or suburbs on moderate rent. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1741

WANTED—Hindu Bachelor to share airy room in Khetwadi with another. Rs. 15 each. Apply Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1807

PARTNER WANTED—Young energetic Parsee, having experience of silk piece goods in China and Japan for seven years, is willing to join as working partner or manager in a going or new concern in India or abroad. Apply Box No. 479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1789

WANTED for cinema on a lease of 10 years, a plot of about 3,500 square yards between Dhobi Talao and Byculla Bridge. For further information and terms communicate with Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1774

WANTED—An ICE MACHINE complete with boiler and engine, one of Carbonic acid gas will be preferred to that of Ammonia, capacity 4 tons or over in 24 hours. Apply with full specifications of machinery to Messrs. AMIRCHAND JAWALA DAS, contractors, Pirewala Railway Station, Multan District, Punjab. 1667

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by private offers:—LAW LIBRARY, VOLUMES of Historian's History of the World, etc. Can be seen at CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers. 1814

FOR SALE.

GARTHGRAIG MAKER second-hand English FIRE BRICKS. Apply DREWET CHOWNA, 31, Church Street. 1831

FOR SALE.—Calcite (Carbonate of Lime) in large quantities on favourable terms. Apply Box No. 455, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1714

FOR SALE.—4 Cylinder CHARRON CAR, in excellent running order, Landaulette Body and extra exchangeable open body with Shock Absorber, etc. Price Rs. 5,000. Apply FYZEE, 11, Parbati Villa, Poona. 1772

FORD LANDAULETTE, overhauled, painted, etc. Beautiful condition. Inspection at Messrs. L. P. D'SOUZA, Gowalia Tank Road. Apply THE ADAMS SAWING AND WOOD-WORKING MILLS. Reay Road, Parel. 1800

FOR SALE—An English second-hand single seated BROUGHAM, thoroughly done up with new Rubber Tyres, etc., in perfect, good and sound condition also a MARE; whole turnout Rs. 2,800 or open to offer. On view at Mr. PRESS'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, Frere Road, Fort. 1806

NEO-CYCLOSTYLE DUPLICATOR by D. Gestetner, simple—inexpensive, durable. A perfect stencil copying machine for circulars, etc. 1000 and over copies can be had from one original-handwritten or typed stencil paper. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART", Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—A1

DUPLICATING SUNDRIES for the Cyclostyle—Stencil papers, Handwriting or Typewriting, Pens, Inks in various colors, etc., etc. The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—B1

TO BE LET.

TO LET—One story BUILDING, at 2nd and 3rd Kamatipura Street, with four bed-rooms, electrically fitted on new flush system with four entrances in both the streets. 1834

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED URGENTLY GRASS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of baled grass or Karbi up to one crore pounds for use in the Kathiawar Agency. No tenders for grass will be considered from the Government restricted area. Tenders to be made to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919.

W. M. P. WOOD, Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Special Famine Officer,
Kathiawar.
Rajkot, 26-3-1919. 1823

FOR SALE.

AUXILIARY SCHOONER "MARGARET HANEY".

WOODEN AUXILIARY TWIN SCREW 5 Masted SCHOONER Built 1917. Registered tonnage 1,372 tons. Classed 12A1 at Lloyds. Length 240ft.—6in. Breadth 43ft.—9in. Moulded Depth 20ft.—7in. Bolinders Oil Engines 2 S.C.S.A. NHP 91. For further particulars apply to Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co., Bombay. 1795

MANAGING AGENT FOR COTTON MILL.

WANTED.—A whole-time MANAGING AGENT for a Cotton Mill, near Calcutta (head office in Calcutta), on a remuneration not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per mensem according to qualification, from 1st May, 1919.
Practical experience in Indian Cotton, in purchase of Mill Stores, sale of manufactured goods and practical knowledge of Cotton Mill Management and office control essential.
Candidates are requested to state their age, qualifications, history of service in different Mills, mentioning amount of salary last received and period of service in each case, as also to enclose copies of all testimonials.
Applications in sealed covers with superscription, "Application for Managing Agency" should be sent on or before the 15th April, 1919, to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1773

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at his office for the supply for the period of one year from 1st May, 1919, of School Furniture (comprising Section (A) Wooden Furniture, Section (B) Physical Exercise articles, Section (C) Clocks and Section (D) Drinking vessels, etc.) on FRIDAY, the 4th April, 1919 from 12 noon to p.m. (B. T.). Tenders should be handed over personally to the undersigned. They may be for one or more sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each section.
2. Printed forms giving the specification will be supplied by this office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal Maratha School building (situated at Carnac Road, Opp. the Small Causes Court) on or from Thursday, the 27th March, 1919.
3. The person or persons whose tenders are accepted shall have to make deposits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 200, Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 for Sections A. B. C. and D. respectively.
4. Each tender should be accompanied by deposit of Rs. 100 to be returned if the tender is not accepted.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 24th March, 1919.
Municipal Office. 1822

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A Very valuable immoveable property, situate at Colaba Causeway, on the tramway line, realising about Rs. 600 for rent is for sale by private contract.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1803

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 3rd April, 1919, at 10 a.m.
30 head of
Surplus Government horses comprising:—
HACKS.
HUNTERS.
HARNESS HORSES.
and other UTILITY CLASSES.
All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness. 1759

NOTICE.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport has a quantity of firewood in Bombay, which he is prepared to dispose of in quantities of about 10 tons. Interested parties are requested to call at this Office, where they can be shown samples and obtain further particulars.
(Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS,
for Assistant Director of S. and T. (Emba.),
Room No. 12, No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, Bombay. 1842

HORSE HIDES.

HORSE HIDES.—Tenders for purchase of horse hides, F. O. R. Deolali, are invited. Apply COMMANDANT, Base Remount Depot, Deolali. 1764

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share-holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1919, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1918.
2. To elect one Director in place of one who retires but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
K. S. MANEKLAL GOKULDAS & CO.
Agents.
Motilal Mansions,
Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, 18th March, 1919.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 1st April, 1919, to Tuesday, the 15th April, 1919, both days inclusive. 1854

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sale of certain building for demolition and the removal of the materials.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on Thursday, the 3rd April, 1919, for the demolition and the removal of the materials of the "Old Stables converted into Chronic Ward" in the compound of Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms and conditions of sale will be issued by this office on payment of the usual fees, on week days, during office hours, on application, personally, or by agents, but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.
S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 27th March, 1919. 1848

WANTED CLERKS.

Starting pay Rs. 30 plus Rs. 7 War Allowance, on permanent appointment, or more according to qualifications. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation or School Final or B.A. Examinations, should apply in their own handwriting, stating qualifications, to
N. W. VAUGHAN,
Presidency Postmaster. 1745

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WITH effect from TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1919, the timings of Local and Through trains on the Broad-gauge and branches will be revised.
On and from the same date, the running of 3 Down and 4 Up Fast Passenger trains between Colaba and Viramgam will be resumed.
The principal alterations will be:—
The Down Northern Express will leave Colaba at 17 hours and arrive at Delhi at 21-45. The Up Northern Express will leave Delhi at 8-15 and arrive at Colaba at 12 noon. These trains will run through to and from Peshawar via Bhatinda, Ferozepore and Lahore instead of via Saharanpur, Ambala and Lahore. Through Bogie Composite carriages will run on these trains between Colaba and Ambala via Saharanpur and between Colaba and Kalka via D. A. K. Railway.
Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up Mixed trains now running between Baroda and Muttra Junction will run between Baroda and Delhi as Fast Passengers.
The Up Northern Express will not stop at Grant Road and Church Gate and the Up Gujarat Mail will not stop at Church Gate.
Extra trains will run on the Tapti Valley and Bavana Agra Railways.
For detailed timings see Time Tables exhibited at stations.
M. W. FLEISCHER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th March, 1919. 1742

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, at the rate of Rs. 40 (Rupees forty) per Share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1919, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1919. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders to their registered addresses.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. Brady & Company, Limited,
J. A. KAY, Director,
Agents & Managers.
Bombay, 27th March, 1919. 1838

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, at the rate of Rs. 30 (Rupees thirty) per Share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1919, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1919. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders to their registered addresses.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. Brady & Company, Limited,
J. A. KAY, Director,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1919. 1839

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND on Preference Shares at 5½ per cent. per annum and on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 10 (Rupees ten) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1919, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1919. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders to their registered addresses.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. Brady & Company, Limited,
J. A. KAY, Director,
Secretaries & Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1919. 1840

THE HINDUSTAN SPG. AND WG. MILLS CO., LIMITED.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for ready waste (cotton and yarn) at the above Mill Company, which will be received at our office No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, till 8th April, 1919. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The tenders on Company's printed forms only will be accepted.
(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th March, 1919. 1798

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 5th April, to 23rd April, both days inclusive.
MANAGER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Extension to the Main Building of a Mill at Masagon, will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1919.
Forms of Tenders can be had from and Plans, Specification of Works, etc., can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.
(Sd.) TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 1st April, 1919. 1842

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., of Barach anift their Head Office on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Cash Chemists, from 1st April, 1919.
Enquiry Solicited. 1533

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a secondhand Battery, at the Photozinco Press, Poona, of 120 cells, C9 type, Pritchett and Gould. The capacity is 240 ampere hours at 10 hour rate. Charging rate, 32 to 60 amperes. The battery has been in commission for 18 months and is in good order. Acid has been removed and the plates washed. The purchaser will be required to dismantle the battery and remove it from site where it can be inspected on application to the Supervisor, Poona Electrical Sub-Division, P. W. D. 87 Civil Lines, Poona. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 1845

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 2 boats, in accordance with the specification which can be had from the Store-keeper, will be received on or before 16th April, 1919, 4 p.m.
(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
27th March, 1919. 1809

PUBLIC NOTICE

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for 6,000 feet or more of 2½ in. rubber-lined canvas hose in fifty feet lengths (without couplings) will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 28th April, 1919.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner
T. C. GREENOP,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Office,
Byculla, 29th March, 1919. 1845

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HASAM JOOSAB ADENWALLA, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.
All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of redeemed Ferns freehold land situate, lying and being at Churny Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3638 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 17 on the Building Estate of Rustom Sorabji Powalla and Kawasshaw Sorabji Powalla at Churny Road (the whole of the building estate including the aforesaid plot is registered in the books of the Collector under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422-422, 443, 479, 480 and 501, New Nos. 13689, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015 and 15993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180 and New Survey Nos. 1/7371 and 1/7374 and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2061 (1), 2061 (2), 2062 (1), 2062 (2) and 2063 A, Street Nos. 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4 to 12 Churny Road and D Ward Nos. 2415 (1) 2415 (2) and 2415 (3), Street Nos. 352 to 356, 396 A and 396 B Grant Road and D Ward Nos. 2063 (b), and 2063 (c), Street Nos. 12 A and 12 A A, Churny Road, D Ward Nos. 1894 and 1895 (1), Street Nos. 2 and 168-167, Khetwadi Main Road and which piece of land is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Shaikh Adam, on or towards the South by the public road, on or towards the East by the property of Vasudeo Vinayak and on or towards the West by the property of Cursetji Framji Bhathena and buildings whereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2062 (30 A) and Street No. 9 A. B. which land is held on a lease for 999 years from the said Rustom Sorabji Powalla and Kawasshaw Sorabji Powalla.
WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, 28th March, 1919. 1820

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NAWAZBAI, widow of Burjorji Framji Daboo, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land of which the Fazendar is Balkrishna V. Wassoodav (together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon), situate at and fronting Mirza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 (one hundred and fifty) square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 1933 and bounded on the East by the property of Ebrahim Kadarbhoy, on the West by the property of Hirachand Nemchand Javeri, on the North by the Mirza Street and on the South by the property of Narsidas Jeykisondas and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 617, and Street Nos. 41 and 43.
Dated this 30th day of March, 1919.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
1846 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MADHAVJI MORARJI THAKER, of Bombay, Brahmin, Hindu inhabitant ..... Deceased.
KASTOORBAI of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, widow of Madhavji Morarji Thaker, the deceased above named, residing at Vadgadi Mandavi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the aforenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI.
Dated this day of March, 1919.
Messrs. DADABHOY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. SIMON REUBIN, of Bombay, Bene Israel, Inhabitant, the following property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust Plot No. 77 of the West Agripada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay with the dwelling house thereon admeasuring 1009 square yards and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 4146 (4) and Street No. 77 and bounded on or towards the North by Plot No. 79, agreed to be leased to Motilal Itchhalal Gandhi on the South by Plot No. 75, belonging to Motilal Itchalal Ghandhy, on or towards the East by Motlibai Street and on or towards the West by a Service Passage and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3527.

Bombay, dated this 29th day of March, 1919.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1851

NOTICE.

OFFERS are hereby invited for taking a lease of the property, situate at Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie, belonging to the estate of Kanji Khetsey for a period of 99 years subject to the usual building conditions and subject to the sanction of the High Court and also subject to the right of Shankerlal Parbhuram Pujari of the Deities Kalika Hanumanji and Mahadevji to remain in charge of a portion of the premises now in his occupation and to have a right to use the common privies and common washing place as may be placed and constructed on the ground floor of the property through the common passage. The lessee will have a right to erect upper floors on the said premises (on the ground floor whereof are the said deities) along with other portions of the said property. Such offers should be sent to the undersigned at their office in Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground in the course of construction situate at the junction of Mumbadevi Tank Road and Coppersmith Road, near Bhendy Bazar of Mumbadevi Street and Pydhownie Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting on one side towards the East of Mumbadevi Tank Road and on the other side towards the North Coppersmith Street and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ranchordas Dadabhoy Hunsraj, on or towards the West by the Mumbadevi Tank Road, on or towards the North by the property of Maharaj Vijraj Vijbhukhandas and on or towards the South by the Coppersmith Street aforesaid contained formerly by admeasurement about four hundred and eighty-seven square yards but a portion thereof has now been acquired by the Municipality, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 970 and Street No. 10 and entered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay under No. 582.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the estate of Kanji Khetsey.
1837

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EDWIN WOLLASTONE FRITCHLEY, Esquire, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned properties to our client, all persons having any claim on the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Colaba in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 1,179 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by freehold property in the occupation of Bai Goolbai Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas, on or towards the East by the property described in the second Schedule hereunder written, on or towards the South partly by Lease-hold property in the occupation of Sorabji Byramji Khia or his assigns and partly by Lease-hold property in the occupation of Mrs. Maria Benson or here assigns and partly by property now in the possession of the Trustees of the Bombay Baptist Church and on or towards the West partly by the Middle Colaba Road and partly by the property of the Bombay Baptist Church aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 30, New No. 15926, Old Survey No. 29 and New Survey No. 9688.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at Colaba, in the City Bombay, containing by admeasurement 405 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 137, New No. 4792, Old Survey No. 247, New Survey No. 1 and A/9 and bounded on the East by the property described in the third Schedule hereunder written, on the West by property described in the first Schedule hereunder written, on the North by lease-hold property in the occupation of Goolbai Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas, widow and on the South by lease-hold property in the occupation of Miss Maria Benson or her assigns.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Colaba, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 405 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by other property leased to the Vendor by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the West by other property of Quit and Ground rent tenure belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the North by lease-hold property of Goolbai Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas widow, on or towards the South by lease-hold property of Mrs. Maria Benson or her assigns which said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 17074 and New Survey No. 2/9687.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1919.

UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 173 of 1919.

Re. VRIJLAL MONJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, till lately doing business in Bombay at Ganeshwadi outside the Fort of Bombay as Merchant, an adjudged Insolvent.

EXPARTE—MESSRS. JAMNADAS VUSSONJI MANJI & CO., a firm. the Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed VRIJLAL MONJI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do west in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort.
Bombay, this 29th March, 1919.
1852

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF POLO PONIES, ARAB AND WALER, HORSES, HACKS, ENGLISH BUILT VICTORIAS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Abdul Wahed Mirza and Co.'s Stables, No. 32, Lamington Road, Byculla, the following horses and carriages on account of different Arab dealers and Native States:—

1—Chesnut C. B. horse, 14-2, 4 years old partly broken to harness.
2—Chestnut Arab horse 14 hands, 5 years, well bred, very handsome and promising, will make a very good Polo pony or hack for up-country.
3—Chestnut Arab, 14-1, 5 years, will make a good polo pony or hack.
4—Grey Arab horse, 14-3, 7 years, very handsome, free of marks, broken to harness.
5—Bay Arab, 14-2, 5 years, very handsome and perfectly broken to harness and saddle.
6—Grey Arab, 7 years, very handsome and a fine stepper, broken to harness.
7—Very handsome bicycle wheel English Victoria in good condition and perfect order with a handsome bay waler horse 15-2, 6 years old, broken to harness and very quiet for up and down work.
8—Very nice light English Victoria, very comfortable in perfect order suitable for Arab.
9—Bay Arab horse "Heliograph" 14-2, aged winner of a couple of races.
10—Grey Arab horse, 14-2, 5 years "Arab Chief" very handsome and well bred, will make a good polo pony, or hack for up-country.

The above horses and carriages can be seen at Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF PLATE ROUND AND SQUARE BARS IRON HOOPS, CORRUGATED PLAIN SHEETS, ANGLE & T. IRON, etc. etc.

On FRIDAY, the 4th April next, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 55, Carnac Bunder Iron Jatha, by order of the surviving partners of the firm of Messrs. Mahomed Ali Abdool Ali & Co., in order to dissolve the partnership owing to the death of Mr. Mahomed Ali Abdool Ali & Co., in order to dissolve the the partnership owing to the death of Mr. Mahomed Ali Abdool Ali:—

A large quantity of plate bars, round bars, square bars, iron hoops, corrugated plain sheets, iron sheets, Angled T. Iron, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWRI GOLANGI HILL ROAD.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the owners Messrs. Teju Kaya and Co. Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction in one lot on Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground situate, lying and being at Sewri Golangi Hill Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing on actualed measurement 4918 Square Yards or thereabouts but 4846 Square Yards according to Col. Laughton's Register registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 35, 61 New Nos. A/14645 and 14683 and New Survey No. 1/2444 together with the two Chawls and one godown standing thereon which are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under F Ward Nos. 2467 (1) 2467 (A/2) and 2467 (4) and Street Nos. 1161, 1161 A A and 1161 C and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Sewri Christian Cemetery on or towards the West partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by property belonging to Dorabji Cursetji Shroff on or towards the North by the said Christian Cemetery and one or towards the South partly by the said Gulangee Hill Road and partly by land of the said Dorabji Cursetji Shroff.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcell of Inami Hilly land situate on the North side of and fronting Coolangi Hill Road Parel without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which said piece of Hilly land is known by the name of Goolangi Hill bears New Survey Nos. 2480, 2481 and 1/2445 and contains by admeasurement 29802 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2469 (1) and 2471 and Street No. 1163 and 1165 and is bounded on or towards the North by land belonging to Narayan Vassudeoji on or towards the East partly by the Christian Burial ground and partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the South by the said Goolangi Hill Road and on or towards the West partly by the land of Shivlal Motilal, partly by that of Anantrao Narayan Daboolkar and partly by Government land bearing New Survey No. 2/2445.

For further Particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the said Messrs. Teju Kaya and Co., at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay. 31st March, 1919.

"EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY."

Pekoe Fannings Tea (Pure) Rs. -/12 lb. Pure Coorg Ground Coffee 1/4 lb tin; Chancellor Typewriter Ribbon 2/-; Lion Carbons 1/- doz.; Conklin Self-filling Gold Pen No. 20—8/-, No. 20—10/8; Kaminia or Robinia Hair-oil -/14 bot; Mino Patent Safety Lamp (All-in-one) 1-4; Blackbird Fount Pen 3/12; Hornless Home Gramophone 35/-; Stenotyper (Shorthand Machine) 90/; National Standard Portable Typewriter No. 3 (latest features) 180/-; Coal Saver (for one ton) 1/-. Write for your needs, we will quote you.—UNIVERSAL BUSINESS SYNDICATE, P. O. BOX No. 424, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES ANILINE COLOURS.

By order of the Office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 31st day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction, Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

16 cases Aniline Colours, viz.:—
4 cases Sulphur Blue.
2 cases Direct Blue.
4 cases Direct Yellow.
4 cases Sulphur Black.
2 cases Methyl Violette.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

Auction sale of 150 volumes of Revised Law Reports, 24 Volumes of Historian's History of the world and 100 assorted Law books and household furniture, Oliver Typewriter, glassware, etc., of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the late Administrator-General of Bombay proceeding Home.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 31st day of March 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:

150 Volumes of Revised Law Reports.
24 Volumes of Historian's History of the World.
100 Assorted Law Books.

Also dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, chairs, book case, iron bed, towel horse; Oliver typewriter, golf sticks, glassware, large wooden tub, etc.

The property of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the late Administrator-General of Bombay, proceeding Home.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st March 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the

B. Maneklal & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST
BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 3297.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE
COMING SHORTLY
The Film Sensation of the year
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-Night!
LAST INSTALMENT! LAST WEEK!
Of the Thrilling Adventure Serial
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO.
Don't fail to see these
FINAL EPISODES.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
"NEW MACISTE"
s nightly Packing this Popular Rendezvous of Bombay Cinema-goers.
TO-NIGHT!
Further Thrilling Episodes
Of this Tremendously Exciting Super Serial
'Maciste as an Athlete",
THRILLING ADVENTURES
WONDERFUL SETTINGS
SUPERB ACTING
FINE PHOTOGRAPHY
Just the episodes for people who like sensation and excitement—Packed with continual thrills. You will be simply dumbfounded at Maciste's marvellous Feats of Strength.
The film is supplied by K. A. SETHNA & Co.
Agents to Arture Boneschi.
PATHE GAZETTE
Every Night: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
NEXT WEEK "MACISTE AS A MEDIUM."
Special charity performance in aid of the Vanita Visram at 5 p.m. on Monday the 31st March, when "Kacha Devayani" will by shown.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opening Shortly
Under the experienced management of the Proprietors of Cinema Majestic and New Alexandra Cinema.
GAIETY CINEMA
(Gaiety Theatre, Opp., Bori Bunder)
Where Picture of quality only will be screened.
Look out for the splendid opening offering
"TRILBY"
One of those all-Powerful dramas of Bohemia destined to immortality, featuring one of the most brilliant Stars of the film firmament.
CLARA KUNBALL YOUNG
PLEASE NOTE THE TIMINGS:
SATURDAYS 5 to 6-30 and 7 to 8-30
SUNDAYS 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12
MONDAYS 7 to 8-30
TUESDAYS 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12
WEDNESDAYS 7 to 8-30
THURSDAYS 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12
FRIDAYS Do. do. do.
POPULAR RATES OF ADMISSION.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
POWERFUL NEW PICTURES:
Mr. E. H. Du Casse
Presents his picture again
ALL-BRITISH BROADWEST PRODUCTION OF THE SPORTING DRAMA from the novel written by NAT GOULD
"A Fortune at Stake"
An English Masterpiece
featuring
VIOLET HOPSON & GERALD AMES
and representing the true British instinct for sport and fair play. The story of love and intrigue is cleverly woven as only NAT GOULD can do. This film has the genuine sporty flavour without a trace of coarseness, and from start to finish one is carried away by its sporting atmosphere.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.
NOTE—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

Your own favourite Picture Palace
THE
MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
presents to-day and during the week further adventures leading to the happy end of the great serial
BULL'S EYE
featuring the Popular Screen Star
EDDIE POLO.
Also a ripping Comic and some interesting views of
THE FORBIDDEN CITY.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Prize Show to-day at 5-15.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE
Best English Lathes from 6' to 28
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard. English Make
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins and Cotton Presses
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.
Best English Mild steel Shafting 2" to 2¼" of 18' to 22' length each and anvils of various sizes.
For further particulars and prices apply to:
E. K. PALIA & CO
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER BY A FAKIR.

DEFENCE PLEA OF IMPULSIVE INSANITY.

Emperor v. Husain Bawa Hazratali.
(Before Macleod J. and a Special Jury.)

The accused in this case a Moslem Rajput was charged with the offences of committing the murder of a Mahomedan Fakir known as Malabari Bawa and of attempting to murder two Mahomedans named Abdur Kadar Ibrahim and Mahomed Issac Husenkhan, on the morning of the 24th of November, 1918.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Hakim Tyabji appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta defended the accused.

The facts as stated by the prosecution were that the accused was a Fakir living in Chhatri Sarang Moholla at Old Nagpada Road. Opposite to him lived one Malabari Bawa, also a fakir. A short distance away from Malabari Bawa's room was the dorga (tomb) of Abdul Rehman. There was also a mahafeel or a club for Mahomedans close by. On the morning of 24th November the accused came out of his room at 2 or 2-30 a.m. with only a lungi on and began to abuse people in an excited manner and then rushed to the mahafeel and stabbed Mahomed Issac Husenkhan, who was sleeping near the door, in the abdomen. He then went further inside and stabbed Abdul Kadar Ibrahim on the right arm. Abdul Kadar threw the accused down and began to run, when he was overpowered by the accused and stabbed on the left arm. Later on the accused again stabbed him on the back. The accused then ran to the dorga knocked at the door, but as it was not opened ran back to Malabari Bawa's room and stabbed him in the abdonmen, chest, back and right arm. Then the accused left the place and ran and surrendered himself voluntarily to the police. Malabari Bawa and the two stabbed persons were taken to the hospital. Malabari Bawa died immediately afterwards and the two men who were stabbed were discharged after their recovery.

ACCUSED'S STRANGE PLEA.

About ten witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution. In his statement before the magistrate the accused stated as follows: When I was asleep people threw stones at me and called me a kafir. Hindu Sikh threw stones at me and when I was taking food came and kicked. Malabari bawa used to enter my hangarkhana, used to strike me with sticks, and remove my cash box. On the night in question I returned from the sea as usual; Abdul Bawa my preceptor gave me inspiration that I should enter and kill those who annoyed or kill myself. Then I asked for help from him and I heard a voice saying "kill." Then I started killing some fellow on the road and some fellow in the room. I then went to a servant of the Badshah, gave up the knife and surrendered myself. I have five witnesses. They are: 1. God, 2. Rasool (Mahomed), 3. Abdul Rehman, 4. Goas Pakba Pir, 5. Kaffar Koddar Khazer who is in the sea.

The defence was that though it was the hand of the accused that killed Malabari Bawa and stabbed the other two, the accused was not responsible for his action as being under a delusion and acting under impulsive insanity, he committed these acts not knowing whether it was wrong or contrary to Law. Under Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code therefore the accused had not committed the offence as he did not know that he was doing anything contrary to Law. He was under a delusion that he was being persecuted by people. His conduct and his manners on that morning showed that he had lost his balance as he was led by an irresistible impulse to kill, without knowing that it was wrong or contrary to Law. Counsel read passages from Taylor and Lyon on medical jurisprudence to show that in cases of impulsive insanity, a man would commit murders suddenly and afterwards become rational and reasonable like sane men.

Dr. Powell, Police Surgeon gave evidence to the effect that he had examined the accused both on the 27th of November, 1918, and recently and did not find any traces of insanity. Recently, however, he had noticed some facial gestures on the face of the accused. He said that it was not impossible that the accused might have gone insane at that time under a delusion and afterwards become rational.

Asked whether he had to say anything the accused said he would say whatever he had to say before God.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty by 7 to 2 and his Lordship said that he would accept the verdict of the majority and in view of the circumstances of the case sentence the accused to transportation for life.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 31ST OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

TO SETTLE ANSWERS AND FOR FINAL DECREE.

16-18—736-17—Payne and Co, Peroshaw Bomonji Petit v Bai Goolbai widow and ors, Merwanji K and Ch. Wadia G and Co. Mulla and M. Captain and V. Ardeshir H D and Co.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

37-18—1107-17—Edgelow G W and Co. Lala Har Narain v Padamsinh Narsinhbhai, Madhowji K and Ch. Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 42.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS).

264-19—Payne and Co, F Ruttonshaw and Co v Gulam Hussein Mulla Dossaji and anr, Ard H D and Co, Application.

225-19—Wadia G and Co, Mulji Chaturbhuj v Dhanjisha Peetonji Nanavati, Mer K and Co, 6-2-19.

FOR DISMISSAL (IN COURT)

1568-18—Bhai K and G The Bombay Co Ld v Govindji Bharmal a firm Jam K and D.

FOR CONSENT DECREE

1435-18—N C Dalal Murarji Jetha v Mithibai widow and anr Mulla and Mulla Madh K and C.

1593-18—Capt and V. Aminabibi widow and anr v Aishabibi and ors, Capt and V. Khaud L and M.

1594-18—Captain and V. Aishabibi v Haji Ebrahim Haji Miah Ebrahim Jutekar and ors, Capt and V. Khand L and M.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

1417-14—Nanu H and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Kallianji Umersey and ors, Jam R and D, Tyabji D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

1219-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co, Part heard 20-3-19.

552-19—Patell and Esq., Surajpalsing Vikram sing v Purshotam Tulsidas, Amin and Desai.

45-19—Khandwalla and Co., Raichand Motichand and Co. a firm v. Tarachand Oudhavdas Parnasand and Co.

1849-18—Maitra M E and Co., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Mohanlal Ramnath Mulhotra Payne and Co.

1255-18—Craigie H and C. Pranlal Kanji a firm v Lakmidas Mulji Surveyor and Co.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1974-18—Bagh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Mansukhlal Lalloobhai, Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1939-18—Bhimji and Co. Messrs. Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Narandas Raghunathdas a firm Mech. D and L.

2012-18—Hiralal Th and Co., Manilal Vadilal Shabaji v Badridas Hanumandas a firm Tyabji D and Co.

15-19—Ard H D and Co., Bhabhai Rattanji Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm Ledgelow G W and Co.

23-19—Bagh N and Co., Dayabhai Amarsey v. Messrs. Ramji Lewkaran a firm Mehta D and L.

36-19—Mehta D and L, Narandas Hemraj a firm v. Mathuradas Chaturbhuj a firm Soonderdass and Co.

74-19—Motichand and D, Messrs. Ratilal Keshavji a firm v. Messrs. Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Bagh N and Co.

1596-18—Payne and Co, Trikamdas Gordhandas Khatao v Bhimji Jairaj and Co a firm, Madh K and Ch, Not to be cancelled on Till 2-4-19.

56-19—Shroff and Din, Lakhmidas Chandaramji v Dungersingh Chatalal a firm Payne and Co, Haji Abdoolla Janoo v Haji Gunny Sumar a firm, Hirabai Th and Co.

1828-18—Mir K and Co, Kalsram Brijmohan a firm v Dwarkadas Monghiram Pitdar, Vachha ando Co.

1945-18—Mulji and Tha, Chotalal Devkaranas a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta D and L.

197-318—Bagh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Messrs Lowji Bhanji a firm, Pandia and Co.

1976-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm v Messrs Mathuradas Manji Walji a firm, Ard H D and Co.

2001-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Kasturchand Mathuradas a firm v Messrs Jodhraj Jaimangein a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

2002-18—Fulmji and Co, Vrijlal Jiwandas v Messrs Narottam Motichand a firm, Moti and Deva.

2018-18—Moti and Devi, Messrs Surajchand Lalubhai a firm v Messrs Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta D and L.

9-19—Moti and Devi, Keshavji Govindji a firm v Nagindas Mansukhram and anr, Dalwadi and Co.

28-19—Bagh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manekbai a firm v Kalidas Khimchand and anr.

91-19—Daph H and D, Vallabdas Mathuradas and Co a firm v Shambhunath Narottam a firm, Ard H D and Co.

111-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Makhanlal Bijrangmal a firm v Messrs Harnandrai Baijnath a firm, Mata J and M.

112-19—Mir K and Co, Selient D Reesons v D E Shamsh, Wadia G and Co.

FIRE ON A MOTOR-LORRY.

On Thursday, the motor lorry No. 145, belonging to Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills, caught fire. It is alleged that when the vehicle was running along Charni Road, Indore with 29 bales of pressed cotton, its tyres were found in flames. The vehicle was at once stopped and the Fire Brigade was communicated with. Engines from Gorakha and Babula Tanks and Hydrabad arrived at the spot instantly and the fire was extinguished after some fifteen minutes. The damage is estimated at Rs. 3,100 and the cause of fire is attributed to careless "Bidi" smoking.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
of High Class American-made
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices moderate—Stock new.
E. F. JAFFERJI RAJBAY,
No. 8, Karsing Rathnay
C. R. 729 Near Crawford Market.
Carnac Road, P. M.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Royal Asiatic Society (Town Hall)—Lecture with Lantern Illustration on the advantages of substituting Romanic Character for Indian alphabets. By Rev. Darby at 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via, Dhanuskhodi and Colombo per S.S. Obra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

Annual Stock taking sale at Bombay Jewellery Mart. 267, Hornby Road, Fort.

Mail Steamer Dilwara, with the China Mail expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

TUESDAY, April. 1.

Public lectures on "Rowlatt Legislation" by Messrs. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others, Shantaram's Chawl, 9-30 p.m.

Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.

Phoenix Mills, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, No. 51, Apollo Street 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

First Annual General Meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, Bombay Sanitary Association, Princess St., 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).

King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, Annual Meeting at the Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Grahams Building, 3-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April. 3.

Bombay Natural History Society.—Meeting of Members and Friends at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Humphrey Bishop at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Princess Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

RAJE—Vinayak Sitaram, 23, eldest son of Mr. S. G. Raje, 1st Reporter of Bombay Legislative Council, on Saturday the 29th, of heart failure.

STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The members of the Permanent Volunteers Corps will meet on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. at the Headquarters.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Norman which has on board mails of the 13th to 20th instant arrived at Port Said on Friday the 28th instant.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. Harjiwan K. Mehta will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the "Memory of past lives". The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above society there will be a "Children's gathering" tomorrow (Goodi-Padwa) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Daiwadnya Association, Pallow Road.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, an Anglo-Urdu Night School will be opened in the premises of the Municipal Urdu School at Tank Bunder, on Wednesday the 2nd April at 9 p.m. (S. T.). Captain Mahomed Esmail Cassum Saheb, Dock Master, Patent Ship, Mazgaon, will preside on the occasion.

MAHARASHTRA SAHITYA PARISHAD.

A meeting to do honour to the memory of the late Mr. H. N. Apte and Prof. H. G. Limaye, respectively Vice-president and Member of the Parishad, will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when all lovers of Marathi literature are requested to attend. Shrimant Babasaheb, the Chief of Ichalkaranji State, will preside.

BON VOYAGE "TO A SPORT."

A gathering of the staff and workmen of Messrs. H. I. Dixon & Co., Ld., took place this week in the workshops at Mazagon to bid farewell to their General Manager, Mr. John Stewart, on the eve of his departure for a holiday to Scotland.

Presentations were made to Mr. Stewart by Mr. Edwards of a beautiful silver casket, and by Mr. Murray of an illuminated address, both on behalf of the chargemen and workmen, to which Mr. Steward replied. Mr. Stewart is well-known, this side of India as the popular "Sport", his many successes both on Mahaluxmi and Poona Race Courses being known to all.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd paid a visit to the Lady Northcote Orphanage on the 27th March at 5-45 p.m. Her Excellency was received on her arrival by Sheth Ruttonsee Moolji, the Hon. Goculdas K. Parekh, Sir Jugmohandas and other trustees and members of the Managing Committee.

After welcome songs and recitations by the boys and girls of the Orphanage, her Excellency went round and took keen interest in seeing the arrangements and facilities provided for the inmates. The embroidery, knitting and hosiery work by the boys and girls of the orphanage especially interested her Excellency who also expressed her entire satisfaction at the efficient management of the Institution; and expressed the hope to be able to associate herself in an important function of the Institution in the near future.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS AND DYERS.

RENOVATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, costumes, coats, capes, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

ARMITAGE & CO.
TAILORS and DRESSMAKERS,
Above Temperovala, Bycullaa,
Masjeed Street, BOMBAY.

TRAM COMPANY'S NEW RULE.

A SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION.

Before Mr. Oliviera Mr. B. S. B. Fraser of the Tramway Company prosecuted Munchershaw Bomanji Mungasett for Travelling on the foot board of a tram car, and not leaving it when there was no accommodation available inside the Car, Bye Laws 6 and 7.

On the 5th of March, 1919, Mr. Mungasett boarded a tram car near Dadysett Agiary Street when the entrance bar of that car was already lowered, as there was no accommodation available, and he was therefore requested by the conductor that he should leave the car as no accommodation was available but Mr. Mungasett refused to do so, saying he had to go to his business and be there in time. The conductor informed him that he could not permit him to travel excess and repeatedly requested him to leave the car. This argument detained the car for several minutes as well as some cars behind it when an Inspector came up, and requested him to leave the car as there was no accommodation. Mr. Mungasett persisted in staying whereupon, with the object of putting a stop to detention, the Inspector took his name and address and ordered the car to start. Proceedings were taken against Mr. Mungasett and the case was heard by the 3rd. Presidency Magistrate Mr. Oliveira on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Nariman pleader for Mr. Mungasett, read the statement of his client wherein Mr. Mungasett contended that the new Rule, was *ultro vires* as it had not received the sanction of the Municipal Corporation. The learned Magistrate remarked that this fallacious idea was responsible for the public resisting the enforcement of a temporarily suspended concession by the Tramway Company. It was not right for any passenger to bring about a detention of the traffic by holding on to a car, even when there is no accommodation by simply continuing his arguments with the Conductor. If a passenger has any grievance against the Conductor he can report against him to the Tramway Company but he cannot persist in not leaving the car,. The learned Magistrate came to the conclusion that Mr. Mungasett was wrong in remaining on the car when there was no accomodation available and that therefore he did as a matter of fact infringe the Tramways Company's Bye Laws 6 and 7.

Mr. Mungasett paid Rs. 5 to the famine fund and expressed to the Court his regret for the occurrence whereupon the prosecution was dropped.

CHINESE ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT RESOLVES TO RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 30.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the German Government resolved to return to China astronomical instruments taken by Germany from Peking in 1901. Shipment is being arranged.

ORIENT EXPRESS.

PROPOSED NEW TRAIN SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., March 30.

PARIS.—The "Matin" states that an inter-Allied conference presided over by the French Minister of Transport considered the question of replacing the Orient express by a new train service via the Simplon Tunnel, Milan, Venice, Belgrade and Constantinople, where it would be connected with the Bagdad Railway, thus deflecting all traffic in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia to the advantage of the Entente and to the detriment of Germany.

SIBERIAN PLAGUE IN MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., March 30.

STOCKHOLM.—Seven cases of Siberian plague have been reported in Moscow.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.

The federation of master cotton spinners has decided to call an early meeting of the trade to consider the propriety of a general short time owing to the slackness of trade.

At question time, in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that undemobilised non-combatants were not entitled to the increased pay given to the armies of occupation.

The Rajah of Sarawak has arrived in London.

Mr. Montagu returned from Paris on March 18th to London for the funeral of his mother.

Lieut.-General Sir Travers Clarke has been appointed Quartermaster-General.

REVOLUTIONARY COURTS IN HUNGARY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., March 30.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that the revolutionary council of Government has decreed the establishment of revolutionary courts to deal with cases specially referred to them by Government. The courts will sit at any time anywhere, even in open air. The verdict will be decided upon secretly. Death sentence can only be pronounced unanimously. No appeal is permitted.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Turning to the pamphlet headed "Results of working the Government Tannery at Dharavi, Bombay, by J. W. Macfarlane, Controller of Hides, let us today try to find out what new methods or improvements if any, he has introduced in the process of tanning hides in the above tannery. According to him there were two aims and objects in view of taking over and running this tannery by the Munitions Board:—(1) to increase the supply of suitable tanned hides to the War Office; (2) and to gain practical acquaintance with actual conditions of the tanning industry in Bombay which would prove invaluable in enabling the Munitions Board not only to realise to the full the difficulties which unquestionably beset the Bombay tanners under existing conditions, but also to suggest means whereby those difficulties could be overcome, or minimised, and the general standard of efficiency raised."

To begin with, there is nothing new of any importance we find that he has introduced into the methods and of tanning hides. He says, "Previous to taking over the tannery by the Board, it was worked in the Common Bombay method of tannage, that is to say, with tubs. In order to increase the out-put, pits were substituted for tubs." Now this substitution of tubs by pits is not an innovation of his own to take credit for himself. In fact several large tanneries did and do possess, as he well knows, over and above tubs, a fairly large number of pits also; and in these pits hides were being tanned long before the advent of Mr. Macfarlane into Dharavi, Bombay. He cannot claim to have introduced this method of tanning hides in pits instead of in tubs, for himself. In fact, what he has done is merely to follow the example and practice of other tanners, and, if he has done it more thoroughly by discarding entirely the tubs, perhaps, on the advice of his "expert adviser," well, it is merely a matter of financial and other facilities. He has not introduced any new method of tanning or tannage (e.g.) introduction of machinery etc. as practiced on the Continent or America. In fact, he says "the method of tanning is by contact, as is usual in almost all tanneries in India which tan hides for export." This usual method is prevalent from time immemorial. There is no credit at all for an officer under the Munitions Board in the 20th century and specially during the war, to stick to the old method of tannage current for more than 150 years since!! At one place he says: "the hides are then rough fleshed in the usual way". So it is, all over, the usual way, and the usual method of tanning hides as practised in this country for ages!

There is nothing of importance to be gained from the paras 7 to 17 and 21 to 25. Every tanner knows this usual process of tanning because it is handed down to him from his forefathers. But as regards the usual drenching method he seems to have introduced into the tannery; this also is the result of incomplete experiment. He says: the bran drench does not remove all the lime from hides, but it removes a very considerable portion of it and thereby shortens the period of tannage. Naturally we would like to ask him, "shortens by how many hours or days?" It is not enough and sufficient to write "it shortens" merely. If he had wanted the tanners to have the benefit of his researches, he would have put down in writing all the details regarding the same. However, let us proceed. He writes: "The resulting leather is more uniform in colour", well may I remind him, that colour had no consideration even in the former Government scheme and the scale of the prices of tanned hides! But does he know that by this drenching the hides lose in weight? This loss in weight would put up the cost price of tanned hides which would not be favourable to the tanners, especially when their hides sell on the basis of defects like cuts, brands, bad grains, etc., without any regard for colour.

We now come to the first object of taking over and running the tannery by the Munitions Board. It is known that the War Office did require suitable hides in large quantities and these as quickly as possible. Well, did Mr. Macfarlane take any steps to introduce such process of tanning which would turn out hides in at much shorter period that is the case in the usual way of tannage? None whatsoever. He stuck to the old method of tannage which takes nearly 50 days to turn out hides into leather. Did he move the Munitions Board to improve the methods of tanning in this direction? Not that we know of. Had the Munitions Board put the proper person in the proper place this would not have been the result; and the Indian tanners would have learned something new and the industry would have been improved.

However, we shall stop here for to-day, we shall talk about the object No. 2 of the Munitions Board later on.—Yours, etc.,

A. A. PEERBHOY.

65, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, March 26.

ACTIVE SERVICE HUT.

Mr. & Mrs. McGrath were to have provided the usual weekly entertainment at the Active Service Hut on Saturday evening, assisted by Billie Cronow and party; but owing to an important business engagement, they were unable to be present and the gap was filled by the Embarkation Staff Party, who contributed an enjoyable programme of music. The "Star turn" was, of course, Sgt. Cronow, who was seen with Harry Saltar, the "lady" member of the Company, as well as in individual items. His impersonation of Charlie Chaplin, featuring the antics of that famous "Movies" entertainer in "Charlie in Training", was excellently acted and occasioned great applause. Enjoyable pianoforte selections were contributed by W. J. Lesley, whilst among the songs sung by Lionel Saltar was "Take a pair of sparkling eyes". Ernest Campbell was heard to advantage in "Garden of your heart" in response to an encore for his contribution, "The Coward", Leonard Page recited "Devil may care." The choruses by the Party went down well, the final including such favourites as "Piney Ridge", "Mandy Lee", "Dear old home", "Halle Hewai" and "Don't blame me". There was a very large attendance, and encores were frequently demanded. It was announced that Mr. and Mrs. McGrath would appear at the Hut this week.

CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your article on the above subject has just come in time and has been very much appreciated by the sufferers concerned. We therefore venture to address you on the subject with a view to encourage and invite discussions thereon. It is patent to all that "Money makes the mare go" is at present the only practical solution of the difficulties in the matter of getting the food supplies. We therefore venture to make a few suggestions which we trust, will find place in the columns of your valuable paper.

The incident of Thursday last has to be interpreted and judged as a barometric evidence of the inefficient and chaotic organisation of the Controller's office and the feelings, evils and difficulties consequent upon the present method of its working and under circumstances we must congratulate ourselves that the Government has after all rightly judged the situation and a Press note has been issued and a meeting has been arranged to be convened for the purposes of hearing the views of the public concerned and devising means to remove the evils. It is to be regretted that Government should have taken these measures only when the evils and troubles reached the climax and when they found it impossible to sleep over the matter any more. However as the Government invites criticisms and suggestions on the lines they intend to adopt to investigate the matter and devise means to facilitate the supplies to the hungry masses on an equitable basis, we beg to make the few suggestions hereunder for what they may be worth. In doing so, we want to be clearly understood that our suggestions are made in view of the difficulties experienced already and likely to be experienced in our district of Ratnagiri.

The following are *inter alia* the present evils of the working and practice now in force:—

(1) EVILS IN THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE:

(a) preferential and indiscriminate treatment and favouritism:
(b) without-prejudice payments;
(c) indiscriminate distribution of supplies without due regard to demand and supplies at hand.

(2) Mischiefs played by the Bombay intermediary and thereby thwarting and defeating the noble object of the Government
(a) inasmuch as they prefer to purchase the foodstuffs from Bazar instead of from the Controller owing to the notorious worries, annoyance and waste of time and uncertainty of obtaining the adequate or any supplies at all;
(b) consequent supercharges and lump sums charged to constituents;
(c) diversion of specific supplies obtained for specific parties and specific places against the spirit of the license under which they obtained the supplies;
(d) supplying the same to unlicensed Agents of Adhatyas;
(e) mis-allocation of specific supplies obtained and subsequently privately held by themselves or somebody on their behalf;

(3) Difficulties of Mofussil license holders, who cannot obtain supplies unless they stoop to submit to the following:—
(a) purchasing at higher rates in scare, compulsion and dire necessity;
(b) giving permission to Adhatyas to provide them with supplies at any cost and under any arrangement, by paying supercharges, lump sums or any other way;
(c) agreeing to pay without-prejudice payments.

(4) EVILS CONSEQUENT UPON THE ABSENCE OF ANY SYSTEM OF INTER-CHECKING CONTROL AND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEADS OF THE LOCALITIES CONCERNED? WHO ISSUE THE SAID LICENSES AND THE CONTROLLER
(a) indented quantity not obtained or obtained only partly;
(b) supplied quantity not taken over at all or sold in Bombay itself at some profit;
(c) goods taken over by the Adhatyas either held out by themselves or diverted or resold or exported at their pleasure to whosoever they like;
(d) supplies do not reach the specific destination or party to whom they are purported to be issued;
(e) the operations of more than one intermediary.

(5) DIFFICULTIES AND EVILS CAUSED BY THE R-EXPORT AND DIVERSION THEREOF
(a) higher costs of the food-stuffs;
(b) supplies passing into the hands of the uncontrolled dealers;
(c) shortage in supplying the demands;

The above is the short summary of a few of the abuses and shortcomings of the organisation for the control of food-stuffs and we now proceed to offer a few suggestion to remedy the evils as far as it could possibly be done under the circumstances.

(I.) The Controller's office is likely to become more reliable and efficient if
(a) the Controller is assisted by two or three gentlemen not concerned in the trade of foodstuffs;
(b) the Controller's office is equipped with the proper estimates of demand for different localities from their administrative officers and the judicious allocation and distribution based upon such estimates and indents from them
(c) the Controller's office keeps a regular account of the supplies estimated, demanded, indented, issued, transported and received by the indenting locality.

II. As proposed by the Press Note specific intermediaries should be appointed for specific localities according to their circumstances under controlled terms and conditions of their remuneration and other charges, and we have further to observe that, in the case of the Districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba, considering their geographical situation and their peculiar circumstances of being shut out of every commodity during monsoons and the difficulties of their transport facilities of sailing vessels to different ports and the large volume of the requirements, as also the necessity of supplying the six months' provision in a small period of one month and a half, a separate intermediary for each Port be appointed and thus reduce the chances of evils likely to arise owing to the monopoly of supply being in the hands of one Bombay Adhatya.

III. Mofussil licences should be granted under control with prices of stuffs determined in relation to the Bombay control prices and effects given to those prices under strict supervision. This, however, is possible only if the proposals herein mentioned are acted upon.

IV. A systematic organisation of the exchange of advise of the issues, of indents, licenses, supplies, transport passes and the arrivals of the stuffs, be established as between the administrative heads of localities and the Controller and thus interchecking and control effected in the matter of the movements of foodstuffs and thus all smuggling, diversions and other mischiefs prevented.

V. A ban should be placed upon all re-exports and diversions of foodstuffs without special sanction and permission of the administrative Head of the locality or the Controller.

It is feared that some of the above suggestions may not be looked upon with favour as they work may entail a large amount of clerical work or such volunteers or suitable gentlemen may not be forthcoming to work. As regards this our submission is that in view of the seriousness of the situation Government ought to find some method to keep the information and check up to date. The time under which these suggestions are made is of famine and we emphatically say that in order to save the trouble they cannot afford to allow such mismanagement to continue for a minute more than it can be helped. On the score of finding suitable men we are confident such contingency cannot and will not arise, as there can always be found benevolent gentlemen to work.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. PARULEKAR.

Baria Mansions,
Carnac Road, Bombay,
March, 29.

CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas has rendered great service to the public by writing to the press on the question of "Food Supply and Prices." The situation is getting more and more acute every day and, so far as I know, districts like the Konkan districts, viz., Kolaba and Ratnagiri, where corn cannot be imported after the rains set in, will suffer heavily if provision is not made early. It is almost easy to get Licenses and Priority Certificates. The real difficulty begins when people with Licenses and Priority Certificates in their hands go to the Assistant Controller of Foodstuffs, whose office is located in Mandvi, and who carries on all the work of distribution. I have had to go there twice in connection with the "Cheap Grain Shop" which we have started in the Tardeo area for Khatarewallas and Tabelawallas. I must say at once that we are getting all the corn we require for our shop at rates which enable us to sell it cheaper than the controlled prices. But this should not blind us to the fact that there are many merchants from the mofussil who are not getting the necessary supplies.

As the public are not taken into confidence we are unable to say anything about the stock available for distribution and the difficulty or otherwise of meeting all the demands. Still I quite agree with the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas that the remedy lies in close cooperation between Government officials and the most trusted leaders of the public. But the leaders of the public need not all be grain merchants. It is in the work of distribution and not in the work of carrying on business that they are to help the officials and therefore, I think, those who have no foretaste of profiteering will be better fitted for the task than those who have it.

It is no use denying the fact that the man in the street feels that the situation will be eased if the control of foodstuffs is abolished. I am not prepared to say if this by itself will bring about the desired result. In any case it is necessary that the prevailing impression about the mystery of control is removed and the trusted friends of the people are associated with the work of distribution. This my suggestion acquires great significance in view of the fact that an affray has taken place yesterday between grain dealers and the Assistant Controller of Foodstuffs.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. DEOLE.

Servants of India Society,
Bombay, March 28.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON TEMPERANCE.

Prof. D. D. Kanga, the president of the temperance and sanitation sub-committee of the Covernton Social Service League, announces that three prizes of the value of Rs. 30, Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 will be given for the first three best essays on "Drink and Health", if the number of competitors is not less than 10; if the number of competitors is less than 10, two prizes only will be awarded of the value of Rs. 30 and Rs. 20. The competition is open to all the students who have been undergraduates of the Bombay University in January 1919. The essay should be sent, through the Principal of the College, not later than the 1st of August 1919. The essay should not contain more than 5,000 words, and if typewritten, not more than 20 sheets of typewritten pages.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest on Sunday morning at the Colaba War Hospital on the body of William Andrews who was found dead in his room on Saturday night. The evidence showed that the deceased belonged to the Welsh Pioneers and had arrived in Bombay from Mesopotamia suffering from heat-stroke. At 9-50 p.m. on Saturday the report of a shot was heard coming from the barrack store-room and the deceased was seen lying dead between a gun and the table. The butt of his rifle was between his legs, the muzzle was under his body, and a rope was tied to the trigger. No one else was in the room.

A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

The following letter dated 6th March 1919, has been addressed to the President of the Bombay Municipality, by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

"In reply to your No. 7829 of the 4th ultimo, I am directed to state that Government have the fullest sympathy with the desire of the Corporation that the high prices of foodstuffs prevailing in the City of Bombay should be reduced to the greatest extent possible. Government fully agrees with your view that the best way of keeping down prices is to replenish the stock as quickly and as fully as possible and Government is doing its utmost to secure this result. Several of the points included in your letter were discussed at the meeting which the Honourable Mr. Cadell and the Honourable Mr. Keatinge held, by the desire of Government, with you and the members of the Corporation on the 20th of February. In accordance with the desire expressed by several members I forward a copy of the rough note which was drawn up for discussion at that meeting. I am to request that you will be so good as to request members of the Corporation to regard that note as an informal memorandum which was drawn up merely to facilitate discussion.

As regards the list of prices attached to your letter you will doubtless have observed that since your letter was written there has been a considerable drop in the price of Rangoon rice, the maximum now fixed for Rangoon Special being Rs. 11-8-0 per bag as against the figure of Rs. 13-3-0 mentioned by you. The price of salt is fixed at annas 2-6 pies per pailee instead of annas 3-6 to annas 4-6 pies as stated by you and any one charging more is liable to prosecution. With reference to the other prices quoted by you, though they are approximately correct the price is in some cases such as that of Khandwa wheat either nominal or fancy owing to the fact that the import of the article has not been possible. As regards juwari and bajri it is hoped that the recent orders of the Government of India permitting free movements of this grain will lead to a substantial decrease in price. As regards grain bought from other parts of India you will doubtless recognise that it is only when prices in Bombay are appreciably higher than those in other Provinces, that movement on a large scale is likely to take place from these Provinces to Bombay. As regards rice the special arrangements that have been made for the movement to Bombay have resulted in rice being cheaper in Bombay than in almost any other Provinces and it is upon rice that Bombay will have to depend to a large extent during the next 6 months. It is hoped that the consignments of Australian wheat of which about 20,000 tons are expected very shortly will alleviate the situation and cause a reduction in the price of wheat. You mention the obstacles experienced in the way of export of food grains from Native States, but it is understood that the Government of India are making representations to the states to adopt the same policy of free trade as in force in British India. As was stated in the discussion with the Corporation it is desirable to exercise closer control over retail shopkeepers and this can best be done by the establishment of grain shops run without a view to profit by Committees or by charitable individuals. There appears to be a general impression that Bombay dealers are making exorbitant profits out of grain. Some dealers are doubtless anxious to do so, but the losses and uncertainties of the trade in the past must be borne in mind. The object in view should be to facilitate the movement of grain and to see that undue advantage is not taken of the facilities thus afforded to charge an excessive price for the grain received.

CONTROL OF SHIPPING RELAXED.

With regard to your 2nd paragraph the cost to the Shipping Controller is not limited to the actual amount paid to the Shipping Companies even if the run from Rangoon to Bombay can be treated as entirely separate. As was stated in the discussions the control of shipping has now to a great extent been relaxed and it may not be possible to secure the service of an adequate number of ships unless the freights are sufficiently remunerative to attract them.

With regard to the question of military stocks referred to in your paragraph 3 you are doubtless aware that the matter is receiving the consideration of the Government of India. As was stated in the discussion it cannot be expected that if any large quantity can be made available it will be given to Bombay City alone.

As regards your paragraph 4 the Government of India have recognised the principle that shipments abroad should be based almost entirely upon the needs of the Indian populations residing in those countries. It is, however, extremely difficult entirely to cut off the supplies of countries which have always been dependent upon India for their supplies.

The question of the influx of famine refugees referred to in your paragraph 5 is receiving the separate consideration of Government.

In conclusion I am to state that the Director of Civil Supplies will be very glad to have the assistance of the members of the Corporation whether in fixing the current rates of grain or in the institution and management of grain shops. Government recognises that in the circumstances of Bombay the cooperation of men of influence and position is likely to be of great use and may be more effective than the entertainment of a very large number of Inspectors."

DEATH OF REV. W. T. SYRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., March 30.

The death is announced of the Rev. W. T. Syres, who was largely responsible for starting medical missions in India.

"They also serve who only stand and wait."
"THE CAR OF KINGS"
DAIMLER
"THE KING OF CARS."
The motorist who places his name on the Daimler Waiting List for a new car after the War is not only patriotic—he is wise.
For deliveries will be executed in strict rotation of orders.
Seven years ago the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine established its pre-eminence, and War experience has confirmed it.
Until you have actually driven a Daimler you have STILL to experience the finest Joys of Motoring.
THERE IS NO COMPARISON—THE DESIGN IS DIFFERENT.
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Chalo." Showrooms: Apollo Bunder.

A MERE CALL
AT
RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LIMITED,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY
will convince you of the vastness and efficiency of its
Repair Workshops.
All Motor Accessories ever in large stock at moderate rates.
(Telegrams: "Remoworks")

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
and
JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JUST A WORD+
The best way to earn a suitable income, in addition to your usual means, is to take up an agency of the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.
Apply for particulars to the
MANAGER at—67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY

GODREJ'S SAFES.
2 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after the experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks India and Burma after a sever competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912
210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recentl supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
By appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

TORCATO JOHN & CO.,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
PRAG MAHAL
Dhobi Talao
BOMBAY
Absolutely fresh stock of:—
Ties, Collars, Shirts, Stockings, Hose, Scarfs, Sweaters, Caps, Kerchiefs, Scents, Velour Hats in different colours, etc.
Up-country orders are executed with utmost care and promptness.

H. I. DIXON & CO.
LIMITED.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: DIXID, Bombay. Works Telephone No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. No. 788.

Largest Stock in India.
Gems Jewellery
of of
All sorts—Indian & Parisian make
Record Low Prices.
M. Nagersheth Sons
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street
BOMBAY.
And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

P. D. DIKSHIT
HOUSE AGENT AND BANKER.
Try Dikshit's 6 cylinder 50-60 H.P. 7 seater Chalmers CAR. Certified as an absolute reliable, sound machine. Terms cheap. Please apply.
Telegrams: DIKSHIT MAHABLESHWAR.

Come Come
TO
APOLLO BUNDER
SEE
STOCK TAKING SALE
OF
Pohoomull Bros.
FOR
Jewellery, Silks, Carpets,
Curious, Brass, etc.
—ALL PRICES REDUCED—

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INDIAN SOLDIER CLERK.—We cannot publish any more letters on this subject. Opinions vary and we have published sufficient from both sides.
B.N.S.—We cannot publish your letter unless the person assaulted is prepared to come forward himself with witnesses.
V. V. OKA.—We have not space for such a long communication. You should put the complaint in a brief concise statement.
J. M. SAVADA.—Your manuscript is illegible.
VERITAS.—See reply to "Indian Soldier Clerk".
"A GOAT OF SLAUGHTER".—Your letter is too long. You must express your grievance more briefly.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 31st March, 1919.

ANTI-NATIONAL EDUCATION.

A well-known English educationist once asked whether we did not need "to gain more power of expressing, to ourselves and to the world, what we instinctively feel to be the points in which our national attitude towards the problems of life and conduct differs from that of most of the other nations with whom we deal." The same question may be asked by all those who have observed educational arrangements in this country. Educational reform, truly understood, implies not merely administrative change or amendment in the course of studies, but a new outlook on life and some more general agreement as regards its aims. Unless the community is made fully conscious of its needs, unless there is more definiteness and unity in our demands, national education will continue to remain as merely a cherished ideal. The attitude of superficial interest, if not of distinct apathy, and of lukewarm belief in the potentialities of education has rendered our administrators irresponsible and free almost to perpetuate the worst defects of the English and German methods of education. English insularity, laxity in intelligent and systematic co-ordination together with the tendency for "tepid compromises" is here seen combined with the Prussian rigidity of management and control and official monopoly. In no other civilised country, which devotes some attention to the future of its arts and industries, would such educational institutions of vital importance, as, for instance, the technical and industrial schools, museums, and libraries, be found in such chaotic condition as in this country.

Take, for instance, the latest report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency. It shows that there was "very little progress made during the year in the sphere of technical and industrial education." The number of students on the rolls of the R. C. Technical Institute at Ahmedabad, which is "under Government management", declined from 82 to 60. The largest number of students of the institute, we are informed, leave from the first year. That is a measure of the utility of institution. The principal of the institute attributes this state of things to the poor "preliminary qualifications," the "poverty" and "the general physical weakness" of the students. We pity the helplessness of the principal. We wish, he had been as ingenious in finding out the remedies as he has been in discovering the diseases. There is also a decrease in the number of students attending the V. J. Technical Institute. No explanation is offered for this decrease, although we are furnished with irrelevant and superfluous information about the different communities to which the students belong. Why is there, may we ask, no reference in the report to the Parekh Technical Institute at Surat? Almost all the technical and industrial schools are, it may be mentioned, controlled by what is called the "Committee of Direction for Technical Education," but the work of the Committee, as evidenced by the statement in the Government Resolution on the report, quoted above, is obviously not half as imposing as its name. The statement is, of course, followed by the usual apology. What is needed is, above all, a competent committee which would make itself responsible not only for overhauling the existing institutions but for organising, without unnecessary delay, new and efficient technical and industrial schools in every suitable locality.

Public libraries and museums are, no doubt, managed and controlled in a similarly irresponsible fashion. There are, of course, elaborate rules for controlling registered libraries. But, we have yet to hear of a comprehensive scheme of public libraries formulated by the Department of Education which would meet the growing demands of the public. The existence on sufferance of the few museums in the Presidency is well known. The manner in which, for instance, the Victoria and Albert Museum is managed is scandalous. It would appear that the institution is meant not for the education of the citizens of Bombay but for the delectation of stray tourists. But even the latter are likely to find the loudly advertised activities of the Improvement Trust and the Pottery Department of the Bombay School of Art jarring. Why are the descriptions, particularly, of the two or three industries which have managed to secure some place in the Museum and the antiquities in the obscure corner, given invariably in English? Why is there no decent collection of the ancient arts and crafts of the country? It is only fair that the Bombay Municipality should share the blame for the pitiable condition of the Museum. We hope, however, that some of the new Corporators will try to improve the condition and, at any rate, investigate the process by which the Superintendent of the Pottery Department or, whatever he is called, of the Bombay School of Art found himself translated as a Curator of the Museum. The conduct of the Bombay School of Art is, however, the last word in mismanagement and waste. It will be remembered that we referred some time back to the doubtful qualifications of Messrs. John Wallace and H. F. King who are now appointed to direct the school. The methods which the school employs for developing arts and crafts guarantee the extinction of the priceless indigenous arts and crafts. The number of students in the school was, we are informed, 288 and in the Reay Art Workshop 156, as against 327 and 170 respectively last year. For this, at least, there is no apology. The report states plainly that the Acting Principal finds "it difficult to assign precise and sufficient reasons for the decline in the numbers." The report of the Inspector of Drawing contains no remarks of any general value. The Director of Public Instruction, therefore, finds it "difficult to appraise the worth of the work done under the new regulations and of the effectiveness of the new examinations." As regards the obvious failure of the Normal Class for Drawing Teachers, the Acting Principal has happily discovered a plausible explanation. He reports that "an effort has been made to eradicate some of the defects" but, he adds, that, until the existing staff provided for the Normal Class can be replaced by men who have "better and more up-to-date qualifications," mere material can effect but little. We do not doubt the truth implied by the generalisation. But, we are not sure that Mr. Hoggarth understands the implications which his vague phraseology conveys. If those responsible for his appointment were to insist, as they ought to, on better and more up-to-date qualifications, we believe that he, himself, along with Messrs. Wallace and King and a host of others, would find their occupation gone. And until that happens, until such estimable persons are effectually prevented from doing, by virtue of their position and power, incalculable harm to the industrial arts and handicrafts of the country, we shall have to wait long before we secure the services of men with better and more up-to-date *Indian* qualifications. We are glad that the School of Drawing and Design at Ahmedabad has been able to attract "sons of *bona fide* craftsmen." We do not know the kind of guidance the school has been obtaining. But if its activities are under the guidance, as they appear to be, of the Bombay School of Art and if it sends its pupils, who belong to the class of hereditary craftsmen, to the Normal Class of the Bombay School, we are afraid we cannot be optimistic about its future. The Normal Class is, in the first place, still in search of "men who have better and more up-to-date qualifications." Secondly, the Bombay School of Art has never been known to recognise the hereditary craftsman or to appreciate his work. It has consistently, and, we might say, even deliberately, ignored his existence and whatever hereditary cunning the Ahmedabad craftsman still possesses he is sure to lose it if he desires to obtain the certificate of the Bombay School of Art. It could not be otherwise when the institution, which is distinctly educational, is entrusted to men like Mr. Burns, who are always anxious to cater for the vulgar "requirements of modern industry." The only policy which has been consistently adopted in regard to the education of Indian craftsmen is the official suppression of Indian craftsmanship. What has the costly Pottery Department of the Bombay School of Art achieved? It is surely too much to expect that the public will think its extravagance justified if it manufactures some gaudy panels and equally gaudy tiles or similar earthenware of doubtful value. It is true that "a series of experiments" in the manufacture of plumbago crucibles was carried out by the department on behalf of the Indian Munitions Board. A great European war may perhaps be the only stimulant which acts on the department. But we cannot, evidently, afford it—not at any rate for a "series of experiments."

We thus see that the number of students in practically all the technical and industrial institutions noticed in the report has declined and that there are only plausible explanations or no explanations at all for this deplorable state of affairs from those directing their management. We are told that there is a kind of committee of direction for technical education, but its work is "still hampered by the lack of a permanent inspection staff." Although we were led to expect marvellous changes at the time the post of Inspector of Drawing was newly created, we now find the Inspector is also strangely reticent about his achievements. The official explanations and apologies have long since been stereotyped. The appointment of committees of direction, the creation of any number of new inspectors and the suggestions for the extensions *ad infinitum* of the inspection staff are, besides being interesting functions, the best remedies for evading difficulties. The administrators will, we may rest assured, go on applying them indefinitely. But the exaltation of administrative machinery is, under any condition, a sure sign of decadence in the system of imparting instruction and nowhere is the symptom so dangerous as when it is found in institutions which aim at the development of the arts and crafts of a country which can still boast of a living and distinct artistic tradition. National education is but another name for national environment and the most important thing in a national system of education is "the national spirit which learns to express itself and its own point of view in the most effective way possible through the most appropriate types of education and of schools." But that is impossible until we learn to cultivate the scientific precision of educational aim and to understand the value of intelligent co-ordination of educational institutions. We have been for long allowing ill-digested European ideas supremacy over national institutions in this country. That is why at a time when Western nations are reviving the extinct Guild Systems, when they attach the greatest importance to distinctive artistic and national tradition, when they have begun to appreciate the worth of the craftsman, we are neglecting the most ancient and unique Indian craftguilds, ridiculing the living national artistic tradition and starving the hereditary craftsmen.

A CASE FOR CLEMENCY.

In October, 1913, Mr. E. Gardiner, of the Indian Telegraph Department, was tried at Karachi on the charge of murdering Mr. Lenahan of the Imperial Customs. The case was one of what is known in France as a *crime passionnel*. The jury found, as a result of very clear medical evidence, that the accused committed the act while in a state of temporary insanity. He was, in fact, suffering from *delirium tremens*. The judge, now Mr. Justice Hayward of the Bombay High Court, ordered him, under section 471 I. P. C., to be confined in Karachi Gaol, pending the orders of the Local Government. In January, 1914, under the orders of the Local Government, Gardiner was removed to the Yerrowda Lunatic Asylum, where he has been ever since, although, as a matter of fact, he is quite sane and was sane, we believe, when he was admitted.

Under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Local Government apparently have it in their power to detain a man who has committed a crime while in a state of temporary insanity, indefinitely. That appears to be the letter of the law, but we doubt the propriety or morality of acting on the letter of the law in such a case. If the sanity of the individual concerned is duly certified, the Local Government may "order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit." Here is a case in which it seems to us that the time has come when the Government of Bombay might think fit to order the discharge of the man. But they have adopted, on the contrary, a course, which appears to us to be unnecessarily and unjustifiably severe and even cruel. Gardiner, as we have said, was sane when he was admitted to the asylum in 1914. He has been certified sane every year since, and, we understand, that the Superintendent of the Asylum has recently, very naturally, objected to keeping him in the institution any longer. On this the Local Government have ordered him to be removed for a further period of confinment of three years to a gaol. The Local Government is thus taking upon itself powers of punishment which, we are quite sure, it was never intended by the framers of the law that it should have. If a man was not legally or morally responsible for his act when he committed a crime, the responsibility for his detention laid on the Government is cautionary and not penal in its nature. We are not aware of any judicial system which punishes a man for an act in regard to which the Court has absolved him of responsibility in law. Primarily, the return of sanity should justify the release of such a person. But, it may be, that Government is justified in being assured that, if he is set at large there is no risk of a return of insanity and the repetition of the crime. In this case, however, the nature of the act, the circumstances under which it was committed and the conduct and the mental condition of the individual during the subsequent five years or more,—as we are reliably informed,—are all in favour of the conclusion that Gardiner may be released without danger to the community. He has spent five years in a lunatic asylum—a horrible punishment for a sane man—and to add three years' imprisonment in a gaol on to that, because the responsible head of the asylum refuses to keep him any longer, savours of vindictiveness.

The case may be contrasted with that of Captain Dillon of the s.s. Cheman, who was tried at the Bombay Criminal Sessions in 1918. He shot his quartermaster, a Chinaman, in the hallucination that he was the Kaiser. He was, like Mr. Gardiner, dealt with under section 471 C. P. C. and admitted to the asylum on the 15th June, 1918. In less than a month he was discharged as sane. Mr. Gardiner has been certified sane annually for five years and now he is to be sent to a gaol! We should not like to think that the fact that one of these men shot a Chinaman under a belief that did credit to his patriotic, if mad, instincts, while the other killed an officer of the Imperial Service, has had anything to do with this contrast in the treatment of the two cases. But we would urge upon the Government of Sir George Lloyd that consistency, if not clemency or common humanity, requires that they should reconsider their orders regarding Mr. Gardiner.

Notes of the Day.

An Early Move.

The British Government must publish an impartial verdict touching the causes of the riots in Egypt, and inquire into the truth of the reports on which the brief statement in Parliament was based. When the Ceylon disturbances were going on in 1915, the discrepancy between actual facts and the official version in Parliament was amazing, and, as it happened, the British Government had quietly to alter even their *ex-parte* findings concerning the progress of the riots. So far as the story of the trouble in Egypt is known, the Government is palpably in the wrong. If there was a modicum of policy and politeness, let alone fair-play, on the part of the Government, the disturbances could have been avoided. General Watson, probably appreciating the wisdom of an early move, has appeared on the scene and roundly accused the Zaglul party of excesses and threatened them with stronger measures. They have protested against the accusation, declaring their innocence; and therefore we want for the sake of the truth, a statement more authoritative than that of the military in Egypt.

The Cry for "Sharp Action.

London newspapers regard the action of Hungary as a direct challange to the Associated Powers and demand "sharp action." No one seems to be disposed to find any trace of provocation or aggressiveness on the part of the Allies and the Entente mission in Hungary. What the Allies wanted was a free field in Hungary for foreign troops, because in their estimation the Government of Count Karolyi was incapable of coping with the Bolshevik menace from Russia. Probably the Entente has within call a large number of troops, and now that Hungary has been put in the wrong as being resentful of beneficent intervention, "sharp action" may be easy. The Soviets in retaliation have interned the Entente mission in Budapesth. Bolsheviks have a way of getting tired of hostages and it is to be hoped that driven to axasperation they will not attempt the short-cut of a massacre. In the meanwhile Colonel Vix is reported to be a prisoner, and Count Karolyi assassinated. The chaos is only the beginning, but we wonder how far Entente bungling has been responsible for the beginning and what they will do to avert the sequel we saw in Russia.

A Welcome Resolution.

We are glad that it has occurred to the Government of India to systematise the collection of records and make them more accessible to the public. The attitude of Government and of officials concerning the utilisation of records has been on the whole a riddle to the public, and several topics of research have failed to attract students on account of the mysterious way documents have been preserved. Very important documents have been known to exist in Government archives,—records which are of great value for social and historical studies—, and it is time for the Government to classify them and make them available to the public. We think that the question of reprinting need not detain Government for the present, as with the growing publicity of records, there will be applications for permission to reprint them from outside publishers. The appointment of a Records Commission is a happy idea. It will be well if it is made permissible for them to prepare matter on reference from scholars, so that information within small limits may be supplied without great difficulty.

Satyagraha and Mr. Kirkpatrick.

The guardians of peace, order and good government who go out of their way to foresee violence in the acts of Satyagrahis, will do well to understand the real significance of the movement. It is absolutely fatuous to detail policemen for peeping about or giving them leave to parade in the interests of public safety on account of Satyagraha. Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick, D. S. P. of Hyderabad (Sind), is however ready for contingencies and he has issued an order against the passing of a procession in the city. The "peaceful and orderly administration of India" has caused him grave anxiety. In his order he says:—

> In view of the fact that the League has already held in Hyderabad meetings of protest at which Passive Resistance was advocated, and of the fact that several members of the Hyderabad Branch of the League have signed the "Satyagraha" pledge, the S. P. cannot but conclude that the procession proposed is intended further to embarrass the peaceful and orderly administration of India. He regrets that he is unable, therefore, to issue the necessary permit.
>
> (Sd.) P. T. KIRKPATRICK,
> D. S. P., Hyderabad (Sindh).

Mr. Kirkpatrick must be made to understand that while Satyagrahis refrain from violence, they can disobey unjust laws—and orders.

Students' Complaint.

A number of students have written to us complaining of the arrangements made by the University authorities in connection with the examinations now being held. It appears that besides the pandal at Gowalia Tank, in which the examinees are made to sit, there exists no shed or any other structure where they can find shelter during the recess. Hundreds of students are thus compelled to wander about, in the heat of the noonday sun. The bad effects of such exposure to heat just before attempting to answer papers can be imagined. Instances of fainting, we are told, have happened among the candidates as a result of the exposure. The students also complain that no adequate supply of drinkable water is kept in the pandal itself. Surely the University authorities ought to realise that their responsibility does not end with the provision of a pandal as an examination hall, but extends to the provision of other amenities, essential to the preservation of mental and physical efficiency.

MR. JINNAH RESIGNS.

FRANK LETTER TO THE VICEROY.

GOVERNMENT HAS FORFEITED ITS CLAIM TO BE CALLED CIVILISED.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in resigning his membership of the Imperial Council, has sent the following letter to H. E. the Viceroy.

Mount Pleasant Road,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay.
28th March, 1919.

Your Excellency,—

The passing of the Rowlatt Bill by the Government of India, and the assent given to it by your Excellency as Governor-General against the will of the people has severely shaken the trust reposed by them in British Justice. Further, it has clearly demonstrated the constitution of the Imperial Legislative Council, which is a legislature but in name—a machine propelled by a foreign Executive. Neither the unanimous opinion of the non-official Indian members nor the entire public opinion and feeling outside has met with the least respect.

The Government of India and your Excellency however have thought it fit to place on the Statute Book a measure admittedly obnoxious and decidedly coercive at a time of peace, thereby substituting the executive for the judicial.

Besides, by passing this Bill your Excellency's Government have actively negatived every argument they advanced but a year ago when they appealed to India for help at the War Conference and have ruthlessly trampled upon the principles for which Great Britain avowedly fought the war.

The fundamental principles of justice have been uprooted and the constitutional rights of the people have been violated at a time when there is no real danger to the State by an overfretful and incompetent Bureaucracy which is neither responsible to the people nor in touch with real public opinion and their sole plea is that the powers when they are assumed will not be abused.

I therefore as a protest against the passing of the Bill and the manner in which it was passed tender my resignation as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council for I feel that under the prevailing conditions I can be of no use to my people in the Council nor consistently with one's self-respect is cooperation possible with a Government that shows such utter disregard for the opinion of the representatives of the people in the Council Chamber and for the feelings and sentiments of the people outside.

In my opinion a Government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace forfeits its claim to be called a Civilized Government and I still hope that the Secretary of State for India Mr. Montagu will advise His Majesty to signify his disallowance to this black Act.

Yours truly,
M. A. JINNAH.

To
H. E. The Governor-General of India,
DELHI.

PRESS INDIA'S CLAIMS.

COMMITTEE OF M. P'S

FULL SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

ACCEPTANCE, CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 30.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that a Committee of members of Parliament with Commander Wedgwood as Chairman has been formed to press the claims of India to self-Government and keep Indian matters prominently before the Commons. Membership is confined to those accepting the principle of full self-government for India.

A well-attended meeting at which many Labour members were present was held recently in the House of Commons and the meeting was addressed by a prominent Indian reformer.

PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY

TO BE READY BY MIDDLE OF APRIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 30.

PARIS.—A high British authority is of opinion that the peace treaty with Germany will be ready by the middle of April.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER LOCALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 30.

The Press Bureau issues the following Paris communique:—The League of Nations Commission met last night President Wilson presiding and nominated Sr. Orlando Count Makino, General Smuts and Col. House as members of the committee to consider the question of the locality of the seat of the League.

The Commission concluded the examination of amendments proposed to the draft covenant.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

TO BE EMBODIED IN PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. March, 30.

PARIS.—An authoritative statement from a British source points out that the League of Nations Covenant obviously must be embodied in the Peace Treaty in view of the fact that the latter refers to the mandatories of the League to whom the Germans are required to cede the colonies.

GERMAN PEACE MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., March 30.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the military representatives in the German peace mission, headed by Major-General von Wrisberg of the Prussian War Ministry, include the Military President of the Spa armistice commission and, furthermore, general staff officers representing the Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemberg general staffs.

PROGRESS TOWARDS PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., March 30.

WASHINGTON.—The American peace delegation in Paris has cabled White House:—"Greater progress towards peace is being made than appears on the surface."

ALLIED NOTE TO HUNGARY.

REVISED DEFINITION OF NEUTRAL ZONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., March 30.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that the Allied mission has informed the Hungarian Soviet Government that the line of demarcation laid down in the earlier ultimatum is not to be regarded as the political frontier. In accordance with the new decision there will only be established a neutral zone for the purpose of preventing a collision between the Hungarian and Rumanian troops.

HUNGARY'S ACTION.

A DIRECT CHALLENGE TO ASSOCIATED POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 30.

Newspapers regard the action of Hungary as a direct challenge to the Associated powers and demand firm sharp action in order to establish control of the situation. They attribute the decision to hold a conference to these events, describing the four statesmen in Paris as in effect a council of war.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC POSITION.

MR. EDGAR CRAMMOND'S OPTIMISTIC SURVEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., March 30.

In the course of a lecture at the Institute of Bankers in London, last night, Mr. Edgar Crammond optimistically surveyed Britain's economic position and prospects. He valued the nation's wealth at the present time at 24,000 million sterling and the income at 3,500 million, while the debt would represent 20 per cent. of the former and the post-war budget 22 per cent. of the latter.

Mr. Crammond thinks that for the next ten years, the country will be in a position to spend 400 million sterling yearly at home on renewals and new machinery, houses, roads, etc., and invest 500 million abroad yearly, largely within the Empire. This might provisionally be allocated as follows:—A hundred millions in India, a hundred millions in Africa, including Egypt, thirty millions in Australasia, fifty millions in Canada, twenty millions in the rest of the Empire and two hundred millions in foreign countries.

UNPRECEDENTED TRADE ACTIVITY PREDICTED.

It was, he said, his reasoned, deliberate conviction that as a result of the war, the economic development of the world had been impelled forward by at least two generations. We were on the eve of unprecedented trade activity. He was strongly of opinion that in view of the illimitable resources of the British Empire and the strength, tenacity and power of organisation of the British people, we need have no fear with regard to the economic future of our race, if we adopted a bold and courageous policy and learned and applied the economic lessons of the war.

MINERS' CONFERENCE.

RECOMMENDS ACCEPTANCE OF SANKEY REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., March 30.

The Miners' Conference decided to recommend members to accept the Sankey report and that a ballot should be taken on the question. The form and date of the ballot will be decided upon later to-day.

MINERS BALLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 30.

The miners' ballot will take place on April 9th and 10th. The Conference will consider the result on April 16th.

GOVT. FISCAL POLICY.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., March 31.

In the Commons replying to a motion by Mr. Newman asking for a declaration of the Government on the fiscal policy, Mr. Bonar Law said that the prosperity of the country depended on increased production. Government efforts would be directed to framing a policy on that basis. Imperial preference would be carried out at the earliest possible moment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was considering how to give effect to that in the budget. There would be no hesitation in announcing the general fiscal policy whenever it was possible to decide how it could be carried out; Mr. Lloyd George's election declaration would be fulfilled in the letter and spirit, but the Government must consider the best permanent system for the country.

An Anti-Dumping Bill had been drafted, but had not yet been examined by the Government.

Mr. Bonar Law promised that the Government would arrive at a decision and announce it as soon as possible.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

PASSES REPORT STAGE UNAMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 6-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

In the Commons the Military Service Bill passed its report stage unamended. A proposal to limit the operation of the Bill to December 31st 1919, instead of April 30th 1920, was rejected by 232 to 70. Another amendment excluding liability to service in Russia from the scope of the Bill was defeated by 81 to 48.

Mr. Churchill declining to accept this amendment said that the Government did not intend raising a large conscript army for Russia. The general question of Russian policy was not a question for the British Government. It was a matter to which the League of Nations or the League of victorious nations must address itself.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 30.

Reuter is informed that the situation in Odessa has improved. The Bolshevists after driving the Allied advance guards back to Beresovka after a stiff fighting, are still advancing towards the city from which they are now forty miles distant, but it is thought probable that the Allied commander, General Anselme will be able to defend the city. He has largely overcome internal trouble which threatened the security of the town and the Bolshevist menace resulted in uniting the different elements in Odessa. There are no British troops at Odessa except possibly naval landing parties.

GOLD COIN BULLION.

EXPORTATION FROM ENGLAND PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 30.

The Press Bureau states: The Board of Trade announces the prohibition of exportation of gold coin bullion to all destinations. A general license is being issued permitting importation of any quantity of gold bullion.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO TAKE AMERICAN MARKETS.

GOVERNMENT STEPS TO MEET DESIGNS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 30.

WASHINGTON.—The Government has taken an important step to combat German designs for reconquering American markets by notifying the users of dyes, chemicals, fertilisers and other products which originated in Germany that importations from Germany will be subject to prosecution as an infringement of patents licensed under the Enemy Trading Act. The opinion is expressed that this action will block the German plans for dumping large accumulated stocks with the intention of underselling the new American industries.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

SALE CONFINED TO AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 30.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board has informed the Marine League that the sale of Government-owned ships will be confined to the Americans and transfers to foreign registry will not be permitted.

Mr. Hurley advocated the establishment of a Merchant Marine Development Fund under Government auspices with a view to affording financial assistance to undeveloped trade routes. He declared that the Government owned 555 steel ocean-going ships with deadweight tonnage of nearly three and a half millions. The present programme should secure 1,920 tonnage of sixteen and three-quarter millions.

INCOME-TAX LAWS.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into income-tax laws. He stated that the Commission would confer with the financial representatives of Dominion Governments regarding double income-tax before any definite decision was reached in the matter.

BOLSHEVIK FUNDS FOR WORLD REVOLUTION.

STEPS TO CHECK DISTRIBUTION IN BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., March 31.

In the Commons at question time, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he was cognisant of the statements that Bolshevik funds were being distributed through agents in Sweden for the purpose of a world revolution. The Government would take immediate steps to deport all known Russian Bolsheviks from this country. The Government had learned that very large funds had been appropriated by the Russian Bolsheviks for foreign propaganda. Steps had been and were being taken to ascertain whether any of these funds were spent in the British Isles with a view to taking suitable action.

SOVIET COUP D'ETAT IN BUDAPEST.

ALL FOREIGNERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 30.

A message from Bale states that in the course of disorders accompanying the Soviet *coup d'etat* in Budapest all foreigners including even Austrians were arrested.

EVENT OF THE WAR.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY IN GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 30.

BERLIN.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" declares that a State tribunal is being established as a Commission of Inquiry into the events at the opening of and during the war.

GERMAN STATE TRIBUNAL.

FOR TRIAL IN CONNECTION WITH WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 30.

A message from Berlin confirms that the Government intends to propose to the National Assembly the establishment of a State tribunal to try all persons desiring trial in connection with the war, including Bathmann-Hollweg and Ludendorff.

Owing to objections the Dominion Government has decided to discontinue daylight saving in Canada.

THE EX-KAISER.

HOW HE WENT TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. March, 30.

BERLIN.—The "Deutsche Zeitung" publishes an autograph letter from the ex-Kaiser to the ex-Crown Prince dated November, 9th which begins:—

My dear boy—After the Court Chamberlain advised that he could no longer guarantee my safety at the Main Headquarters and that the troops were no longer trustworthy, I resolved after a severe mental struggle to leave the army which had collapsed and go to Holland I advise you to stick to your post until the conclusion of armistice. I hope to see you again in happier times.—Your faithful and deeply afflicted father, Wilhelm."

Thereupon the Crown Prince wrote to Ebert requesting permission to remain at his post undertaking to bring the army home in a well disciplined and orderly manner. Ebert refused the request and the Crown Prince in the course of a lengthy letter to Hindenburg justifying his action said he had decided with deep emotion after a hard struggle to go to a neutral country. He pointed out that no renunciation of the throne was either demanded from or made by him.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

SEND-OFF AT VICTORIA STATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 30.

The Willingdons left Victoria Station this morning for Madras via Paris. Many friends were present at the station. Mr. Montagu was represented by Mr. V. Dawson of the I.C.S. Others present included members of the India Council, the Aga Khan, Lord Brassey, Sirs Thomas Holderness, Malcolm Seton, A. Lawley, J. D. Rees and M. M. Bhownaggree, Generals Sirs S. V. Cox, William Birdwood, W. Marshall and Mr. Jeejeebhoy.

HONOUR TO SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

ORDER OF THE NILE CONFERRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 30.

CAIRO.—The Sultan has conferred the Order of the Nile of the second class on Sir George Lloyd.

COMMERCIAL MISSION TO CHINA.

PROPOSAL PROGRESSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 30.

According to the "Manchester Guardian" the proposal to send a commercial mission to China is progressing. It is suggested that the mission shall consist of a Lancashire cotton manufacturer, a Manchester shipper, two cotton trade union leaders and two officials of the oversea trade department. It is pretty certain that the mission will also visit India.

BRITISH RACING.

RESULT OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., March 30.

The Lincolnshire resulted as follows.

Royal Bucks	1
Rivershore	2
Somerville	3

Fifteen ran. Won by two lengths, four lengths separating second and third.

Betting:—100 to 7 against Royal Bucks, 100 to 30 against Rivershore, 8 to 1 against Somerville.

SIR JOHN COWANS.

BECOMES G. C. B.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 30.

The King has conferred the Knight of the Grand Cross of Bath on Sir John Cowans for valuable services during the war.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

WON BY SANTA CRUZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 30.

The Liverpool cup resulted as follows:—

Santa Cruz	2
Daphne	2
Ramboda	3

Eight ran. Won by a neck, one and a half lengths separating the second and third.

Betting:—10 to 1 against Santa Cruz, 5 to 1 against Daphne and 11 to 2 against Ramboda.

ALLIED POLICY IN RUSSIA.

M. PICHON'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 30.

PARIS.—In the Chamber, M. Pichon denied that the Government was unjustly pursuing the war in Russia. It did not deviate from the policy approved in the Chamber three months ago under which the troops were ordered not to interfere in Russia's domestic policy, but to establish order with the help of the Russians in fighting the Bolsheviks who had seized the power in violation of all laws. They were not fighting Russia, their former ally, to whom they remained loyal, but the scourge of humanity.

Reviewing the situation in Russia, M. Pichon admitted that the position at Odessa was delicate, for it was a question of a town of eighty thousand inhabitants who must be fed. General D'Esperey had personally studied the situation in order to be able to deal with all eventualities. The position in the Ukraine was obscure. The Bolsheviks had captured Kharkov where they had committed abominable acts.

M. Pichon emphasised the necessity for an agreement, whereby each of the Allies would make the necessary sacrifices for a solution of the Russian question which the Peace Conference must decide.

M. Pichon concluded by quoting the words of the Russian Socialist, Savinkoff:—"If the Allies do not act, Russia, when she wakes up again, will find herself allied with Germany." (Cheers.)

M. Pichon announced that the Allied forces "in the East" were as follows:—French, British and Serbians each 140,000; Rumanians 190,000, Italians 40,000, Greeks 200,000.

At Odessa there were four French, three Greek regiments and a Rumanian detachment. Reinforcements were being sent.

At Archangel there were thirty-five thousand Allied troops, including thirteen thousand British and eleven thousand Russian.

Admiral Koltchak's army consisted of 100,000 Russians and 210,000 Allies, including 55,000 Czecho-Slovaks, 12,000 Poles, 28,000 Japanese, 1,000 British and 4,000 Canadians.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 26.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., March, 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill reviewed the situation in Russia. He said that there was very little fighting on Murmansk-Archangel Front. This immense front was held with the greatest economy by means of block-houses. Movement on the Dvina was at present impossible, but dispositions had been taken to carry out any decision. The Esthonians and Lithuanians had appealed to us for protection against the Bolsheviks. This had been promised and the Esthonians partly supplied with British arms had made stout fights and had shown the weakness of the Bolsheviks. We were not discouraging the operations of the German force moving towards Windau and possibly, Riga.

He had not received official confirmation of the Bolshevist invasion of Hungary. The position in Poland was anarchic and might degenerate under Bolshevik attack. The position in Rumania was anxious. He hoped that energetic efforts would be made to succour Rumania which was our great buttress against the advancing tide of Bolshevism. Events in the Ukraine during the last two or three months had been more disastrous.

The French were confronted with superior forces and by popular feeling which must be reckoned.

As showing the danger of rash and ill-considered action, Mr. Churchill mentioned that ten thousand Germans attacked by the Bolsheviks defended Nicholaieff with some success, but owing to the mishandling of the situation, some Germans gave up their arms. Others joined the Bolsheviks.

Our policy was to support Denikin's army without involving the British troops. Denikin's left flank had sustained a heavy reverse in the advance on Noyotcherkask though a more recent attack in the West had been more successful and by striking back to the Caspian, Denikin took thirty thousand prisoners. The British fleet remained in command of the Caspian and an inferior bolshevik fleet was ice bound at Astrakan. We had small detachments of troops stretching towards the frontiers of India holding back the Bolshevik emissaries without serious fighting. The advance of Koltchak's Siberian armies had prospered in the North, but had not gone too well in the South where we had only a handful of men under Colonel John Ward a symbol of authority of the Koltchak Government which the Allies, particularly, Britain were assisting. British officers had supplied Koltchak's troops with very large number of rifles and other weapons, also guns and munitions. It was intended to continue support and send technical instructors and experts.

RUMANIAN ARMY CROSS EAST GALICIAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 30.

A message from Cracow states that two Rumanian army corps have crossed the East Galician frontier.

GEN. MANGIN.

TO BE GIVEN A HIGH POST IN NEAR EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. March, 30.

PARIS.—Newspapers state that General Mangin will be given a very high post in the Near East with a view to possible operations on the Hungarian frontier and South-west Russia.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS.

TO BE MADE MORE ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC.

PROPOSED HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, March 29.

In the course of a resolution dated March [illegible], the Government of India deal with the question of records and their method of treatment in future with a view to make these valuable documents accessible to the public. They have decided as follows:—(1) preparation of a list of volumes of bundles contained in the Record Offices accompanied by a descriptive handbook to their general contents; (2) the calendering of certain documents; and (3) the reprinting in full of certain specified class of documents. It is an essential preliminary that in each Record Office there should be a printed list or catalogue of the volumes and bundles which it contains. Such lists require to be supplemented by a brief catalogue raisonne or handbook on lines similar to the Madras Handbook published by the Curator of the Madras Records, to the more detailed catalogue of Orme manuscripts prepared by Mrs. S. C. Hill. A student of history will ordinarily, with the help of the printed catalogues and handbooks, be placed in a position to know whether a particular office is likely to contain papers of the kind required by him. The officers already contain in a greater or less degree a series of manuscript indices to the proceedings which have been compiled contemporaneously with the proceedings themselves and these indices, though often defective, are utilised for tracing documents for administrative purposes. If a moderate degree of attention is devoted to the maintenance and, where necessary, to the completion of these indices, it is believed that when a student has ascertained the existence in the office of any class of documents, which he is in search of, he will be able with the help of these indices to be placed by the record staff in possesion of such documents as he may desire. By these means the Government of India hope to obtain the object for which press lists have hitherto been compiled without incurring the [illegible] of time and money, which the continued preparation of such press lists would entail. For the benefit of the general public and of students who are unable to visit the record offices or to read the documents in vernacular, the preparation of calendars may be desirable, but the matter to be dealt with in these calendars would be so limited as to enable the calendaring to be completed within a reasonable limit of years and would be defined under a pre-arranged system so as not to be subject to alteration by individuals. The precise fields to be selected for this purpose would be determined by the Indian Historical Records Commission described in paragraph 8 below, but, as at present advised, the Government of India would confine the preparation of calendars to the despatches passing between the Indian and the Home Government, certain series of vernacular records and a few selected series of English records.

QUESTION OF REPRINTING.

The Government of India in the third place hope that the reprinting in full of certain records or selections of records will be undertaken (a) by the Government itself, (b) by private, private societies and individuals with financial assistance from Government and (c) by such societies or individuals without such help.

(a) As regards work to be done by Government, it is worth mentioning that a certain amount has already been accomplished, though on no uniform plan. In Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces, for instance, a large number of fascinculi have been issued containing interesting reprints of individual reports or special series of correspondence and a valuable collection of papers has been reprinted by the Punjab Government in ten volumes. Any series at present under reprint might suitably be concluded, but for the future the Government of India desire that except in the case of records showing signs of decay or likely to perish, such reprinting should be confined to records of a date previous to 1702.

(b) The Government of India are of opinion that an arrangement under which Government should subsidize reprinting by private societies and individuals may suitably be introduced to meet the case of special classes of records, the determination of the records to be so treated resting with the Government or with the commission proposed in paragraph eight below. The publications thus subsidised should, however, be confined to copies of unedited records or translations of vernacular records which have not before been published in English.

(c) The Government of India consider that publication of reprints without financial help from Government, if carried out by competent persons, should be encouraged in every possible way and all necessary facilities should be given by Government officers to the students who undertake it.

In addition to the steps explained above, which the Government of India think can be taken to bring the contents of the records to the notice of those who wish to use them for research, arrangements may suitably be made by the various Record Offices to grant proper facilities to those who desire personally to consult the documents. For this purpose a series of rules is desirable for each record office to govern the of records by students. Such rules have already been introduced in the Bengal Record Room and where similar rules are framed for other record offices efforts are required to keep them before the public whom they affect, by communicating them to the professors of history in colleges and universities and in other ways.

PROPOSED COMMISSION.

The Government of India recognise that considerable advantage would attend the grant of free access with suitable precautions to the earlier records and they would be prepared to have the matter considered under the advice of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The Government of India would at the same time like arrangements to be made for a fuller interchange than at present of the publications of the various Record Offices and a more extensive sale of these to the public. The Government of India feel that in these questions they should have at their disposal a permanent body of expert advisers whose opinion would carry weight with the record officers and the public. With such a body at hand for advice they are convinced that the methods adopted would meet the real wants of genuine historical students. They have accordingly decided to constitute an Indian Historical Records Commision, consisting of (a) the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, ex-officio President; (2) the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India Department, India, ex-officio Secretary; (3) the Curator, Madras Records Office, ex-officio member; (4) the Keeper of Records, Bengal, ex-officio member; (5) Professor Jadunath Sarkar, M.A., member; (6) the Ven'ble Archdeacon W. K. Firminger, M.A., B.D., B. Litt., member; (7) Professor L. F. Rushbrook Williams, M.A., member; (8) Mr. B. K. Thakore, B.A., member. The ex-officio members will be permanent, but the rest of the members will hold office for a period of three or five years. The head-quarters of the Commission will be at Delhi and, it would ordinarily meet twice a year the routine work between meetings being carried on by the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, Calcutta, as permanent Secretary to the Commission.

The duty of the Commission would be of a purely consultative character. It would make enquiries and recommendations regarding (i) the treatment of archives for the purposes of historical study in all provinces of India and in such Indian States as might seek their advice; (ii) the scale and plan on which the cataloguing, calendaring and reprinting of each class of documents should be undertaken; (iii) the sums required for encouraging research and publication in respect of unpublished documents; (iv) the extent to which and the manner in which documents should be open to inspection by the public; and (v) the training of Indian students from Universities in methods of historical research and selection of competent editors and assistants for publication of documents. The Government of India have also arranged to place at the disposal of their Department of Education, when financial conditions improve, the distribution which would be effected annually after consultation with Commission.

The resolution also deals with the question of concentration of older records.

ELECTRIC MOTORS
(A.C. & D.C. 1 to 30 B.H.P.)
Always in Stock.
THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
43, Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

JAL DINSHAW & CO
ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS:
NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.
Manufacturers of Building fixtures, furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.
Castine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mile age increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor en troubles minimised.
No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

A JUSTIFICATION OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

BY THE GREAT JURIST JOHN AUSTIN.

(COMMUNICATED.)

John Austin was a great believer in the "Theory of General Utility" and applied it very successfully to the unrevealed laws of Divinity, i.e., laws set by God to men not through the medium of the human language just as the revealed divine laws are set in the Holy Books written by the prophets.

Now some theorists offered objections to this theory of utility, and Austin very ably refuted them one by one. Thus while refuting the first objection, Austin justified resistance to a bad Government as follows:—

"For instance it is a general inference from the principle of utility, that God commands obedience to established Government. Without obedience to 'the powers that be' security is weakened, and happiness, as a rule, diminished. Disobedience even to a bad government is an evil. But the change from a bad government to a good one is an end so important, that if *resistance will probably attain that end* the subjects are justified in entertaining the question of resistance. The members of a political society who revolve this momentous question must dismiss the rule and calculate specific consequences. They must measure the extent of the mischief wrought by the actual government; the chance of getting a better by resistance; the inevitable evil of resistance whether it prosper or fail; and the possible good which may follow successful resistance. And upon a calculation of these elements they must solve the question to the best of their knowledge and ability.

"In the anomalous case, the application of the principle of utility would be beset with the difficulties which the objection in question imputes to it generally. The calculation and resolve would be a difficult and uncertain process, and one upon which the wise and the good and the brave might differ. A Milton or a Hampden might animate their country to resistance, a Hobbes or a Falkland would counsel obedience and peace. . . .

"It really *is* important that men should think distinctly and speak with a meaning."

* * * *

"In most of the domestic broils which have agitated civilized communities, the result has been determined or seriously affected by the nature of the prevalent *talk*: by the nature of the topics or phrases which have figured in the war of words, (e.g., 'The rights of man', 'the sacred rights of Sovereign,' 'inalienable liberties', 'eternal and immutable justice', 'an original contract or covenant', or the 'principles of an inviolable constitution.')

"Take for example the needless and disastrous war waged by England with her American colonies. The *stupid* and *infuriate* majority who rushed into that odious war, could perceive and discourse of nothing but the *sovereignty* of the mother country, and her so-called *right* to tax her colonial subjects.

"Had the dominant opinions and sentiments of the people of England been fashioned on the principle of utility, the public would have asked,—Is it the interest of England to insist upon her *sovereignty*? Is it her interest to exercise her right without the approbation of the colonies? For the chance of a slight revenue to be wrung from her American subjects, and of a trifling relief from the taxation which now oppresses herself, shall she drive those reluctant subjects to assert their alleged independence, visit her own children with the evil of war, squander her treasures and soldiers in trying to keep them down, and desolate the very region from which the revenue must be drawn?

"If these and the like considerations had determined the public mind, the public would have damned the project of taxing and coercing the colonies, and the Government would have abandoned the project.

* * * *

"Such considerations would have swayed the mind of the English Parliament and the public had they listened to (Mr.) Burke. He asked them what they would get if the project of coercion would succeed; and implored them to compare the advantage with the hazard and the cost. But the sound practical men still insisted on the *right*; and sagaciously shook their hands at him, as a refiner and a theorist.

So also the sound practical Indian bureaucracy still insists on the *right*, and shakes its head at Mahatma Gandhi as a mere mystic and an idealist.

"If a serious difference shall arise between ourselves and Canada, or a serious difference shall arise between ourselves and Ireland, (and why not India?) an attempt will probably be made to cram us with the same stuff. But, such are the mighty strides which reason has taken in the interval, (pity, not so, with the Indian bureaucracy), that I hope we shall not swallow it with the relish of our good ancestors. It will probably occur to us to ask whether she be worth keeping, and whether she be worth keeping at the cost of a war? —I think there is nothing romantic in the hope which I now express; since an admirable speech of Mr. Baring, advising the relinquishment of Canada, was seemingly received, a few years ago, with general assent and approbation."—*AUSTIN.

*("This was published in 1832. Since then further advances have been made towards the rational discussion of such questions. Indeed most people would now be ashamed to discuss them without at least professing to argue on grounds of utility. The particular topics immediately above referred to are at this time (1874) hardly agitated, the one because Canada is self-reliant and content, the other because leading stastemen of both parties are agreed, on the argument of expediency alone, that *Ireland is worth keeping at the cost of a war*". Robert Campbell. (The result was *The Republic of Ireland.*)

BLACK LEGISLATION.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League will be held to-morrow at 9-30 p.m. at Shantaram's Chawl when Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others will speak on the "Rowlatt Legislation" Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, accompanied by his staff returned to Bombay on Saturday after a visit to the famine-stricken districts in Gujrat. His Excellency came by a special train alighted at Grant Road Station where, among those present, were the Hon. Mr. P. E. Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. Griffith, Acting Commissioner of Police, Captain Benson, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency. The arrival was private.

The Governor-General's Executive Council meets at Dehra Dun on April 10th.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Greig, Secretary, Mr. W. [illegible] Private Secretary, and Captain [illegible], A.D.C. de-Camp, returned from [illegible] Saturday morning.

His Excellency [illegible] present at the Annual Sports [illegible] Bombay Light Horse on Saturday [illegible].

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presided at the Annual Meeting of the Countess Dufferin Fund the same afternoon.

Their Excellencies will [illegible] Reception at Government House to-morrow at 9-45 p.m. Invitations [illegible] the Reception on Tuesday 25th ult. last, which was cancelled owing to the Mourning, will hold good for the 1st of April.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon left Madras on Saturday at 5-30 p.m. by the B. I. s.s. Chindwara. The usual salute was fired.

During the acting governorship of the Hon. Sir Alexander Cardew the Hon. Mr. C. G. Todhunter will act as temporary member of the Madras Council and the Hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks as Chief Secretary to Government. Mr. T. E. Moir, C.I.E., will continue as Private Secretary under Sir Alexander Cardew.

It is reported that the Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice, official representative of Burma in the Viceroy's Council and until recently Chief Secretary, will not resume duty in Burma, but will take up an appointment in India.

In the official Press Note issued on Friday, the name of Mr. Nassarwanji Navroji Wadia, C.I.E., as a recipient of the Insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire at the reception at Government House on Tuesday, 1st April 1919 was, through an oversight, omitted.

SOVIETS OF GREATER BERLIN

PROMISE SUPPORT TO HUNGARIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 30.

BERLIN.—A plenary meeting of the Soviets of Greater Berlin has telegraphed congratulating the Hungarian Soviet Government and promising to support it until the triumph of Socialism is assured everywhere.

COPENHAGEN, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 30.

A message from Berlin states that the German Finance Commission which is proceeding to Versailles, will consist of two Hamburg bankers, also managers of Disconto Gesellschaft and Frankfurt Metallgesellschaft and a leading industrialist. Two Reichsbank representatives and two armistice commissionors will also be attached.

LENIN'S WARNING TO HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 30.

A message from Vienna states that Lenin has sent a wireless message to Bela Kun, Hungarian Foreign Minister, asking what real guarantees he possesses that the new Government is really communistic and not merely socialistic.

Lenin utters a warning that owing to peculiar circumstances it would certainly be a mistake for the Hungarian revolution to imitate Russian tactics in detail.

SATYAGRAHA DAY.

BAZAARS AND MARKETS CLOSED AT DELHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 30.

Delhi observed the Satyagraha fast day to-day. All bazaars, Chandni Chawk, Chaori Suddar, the grain and cloth markets and mills were closed. Many hackney carriages stopped running. Hindus, Mohammedans and Sikhs, in fact every community is sympathizing with the Satyagraha movement. A mass meeting will be held in the evening.

Mr. S. [illegible]anjam who arrived in Bombay on The [illegible] from England is leaving to-night for [illegible]ras by the Madras Mail.

The Clan Keenan arrived in London on the evening of the 16th March.

Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Financial Statement.

The Financial Statement of the Government of India, consists of I—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to Revenue of the Government of India in India and England and II—General statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of Government of India in India and England. Statement II is further subdivided into A—Statement of the Revenue of India in India and England, B—Statement of Expenditure charged to Revenue in India and England, C—Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India in India and England, D—Statement of Revenue, Expenditure, and Balances of Provincial Governments and E—Abstract Statement of the receipts and disbursements of Government of India in India and England.

The financial statement shows the final audited figures for the past complete year, namely 1917-18, called Accounts, the revised estimate for the year ending March 31, namely 1918-19, and the budget estimate for the new year 1919-20. Statement I shows merely transactions relating to revenue and expenditure charged to revenue, and Statement II includes capital transactions as well.

Narrative of the Finance Member.

The narrative of the Finance Member introducing the financial statement is divided into four sections.

The five main topics dealt with in the first section are, the general characteristics of the year 1918-19, Currency and Exchange, Revenue and Expenditure, Ways and Means, and the Money Market. This section covers more than half of the narrative of the Finance Member introducing the financial statement, consisting of about 16 pages. The observations of Sir James Meston on the general characteristics of the year 1918-19, relate to scarcity, influenza, commerce and prices, raw materials, internal trade and restrictions, India's war effort, and the raising of recruits. Under Currency and Exchange, the monetary position is discussed with special reference to the difficulties attendant on the expansion of currency, the silver crisis in 1918, the American purchase, the note expansion, the increased demand for subsidiary coinage, control of export finance, maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee, and investment in India. The other topics dealt with in this section are revenue and expenditure, revised estimates, ways and means, the position in India and England, and War Loan operations.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure, the capital outlay programme of productive public works, railways and irrigation, borrowing, ways and means, are explained in section II, certain special heads such as Military expenditure, railways in section III, the fourth section embodying the observations of the Finance Member on India's financial future.

Sir William Meyer's Forecast.

In this review of the budget, we propose to deal with the budget proper, leaving a aspecial topics like currency exchange, general characteristics (a brief criticism of which appeared in our last article on the 10th March) etc., for consideration in a subsequent issue. The classification we adopt, for the sake of convenience, is the same as that of the Finance Member.

When Sir William Meyer introduced the budget last year he forecasted a total revenue of £109 millions, and estimated the expenditure at £106¾ millions, anticipating a surplus of about £2¼ millions. That Sir William's underestimated revenue is clear as we find that the actual revised estimates of revenue for the year 1918-19, are put at £121½ millions. That a deliberate underestimate on such a scale should have been adopted by the late Finance Member causes no surprise to students of Indian finance, as the sin of underestimating revenue is an old bureaucratic tradition, but a difference of £12 and odd millions over the budget estimate is *unparalleled* even in the history of Anglo-Indian finance.

The moment that such a big surplus would result was known to the London authorities they promptly called upon the Indian Government to embark such a sum to serve specific Imperial purposes, with the result that the additional contribution was thrown on India. If Sir William, instead of underestimating revenue and overestimating normal expenditure had boldly disclosed the true position and earmarked the surplus for cultural and developmental outlays such as education, sanitation, irrigation, agriculture and industries, by adopting a truly national programme whereas the country has been clamouring for years, the additional contribution would not have been inequitably thrown on the Indian taxpayer.

Beauties of Bureaucratic Finance.

The fundamental difference between Indian finance and the practice in democratic countries lies in the fact that whereas every excess over the sanctioned budget scale of expenditure and any subsequent increase requires a special vote of the popular house, in these countries, here no such sanction is necessary, and the despotic bureaucracy are permitted, by the present constitution, to play with the budget in any manner they like. It is a splendid thing for expenditure to exceed the estimate in almost every item.

Excess under Main Heads of Revenue.

The excess over the budgeted figures is shown in the following table:—

	Million £.	
	Budget estimate 1918-19.	Revised estimate 1918-19.
Total Revenue	109	121½
Customs	10½	12½
Income Tax	6½	7½
Interest, Posts, Telegraph and Mint	6¾	11
Railways (Net Receipts)	22¾	25¼
Miscellaneous	1¼	5¾

Excess under Mains Heads of Expenditure.

So far about the difference in revenue between the forecast and the actual estimate. The revised estimates of expenditure show increase thus:—

	Million £. Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.
Total expenditure	106½	125¼
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments and Miscellaneous Civil Charges	28½	30¼
Military Services	30½	45¾

The revised estimates show an increase of over £18 millions over the original budget scale. The main head responsible for this increase is the Military which accounts for the excess of over £15 millions. The increase does not correspond to the special war contribution, but exceeds that figure by over £2 millions. This is what the Finance Member says regarding this increase:—"It has been due in the main to the unforeseen and unbudgeted operations against the Marri tribe, and to the necessity for a large mobilisation on the North-West Frontier as part of the general Imperial strategy against the far-flung German menace. Contributory items to the excess have been the higher railway charges and the increased cost of food."

The expression "as part of the general Imperial strategy" is that of Sir James Meston, and it clearly proves our contention, expressed in these columns, that a considerable portion of the Military expenditure thrown on the Indian taxpayer, especially after the outbreak of the war, is *truly Imperial* and as such should be borne *by the Imperial Power, England*. More about this and Allied items such as the policing of Persia for England at India's expense, later on.

Ways and Means.

The difficulties connected with the ways and means, position are thus enumerated: "The main difficulty arises from the fact that we have had to meet, apart entirely from the expenditure finally debited to Indian revenues, cash outgoings in India on an enormous scale exceeding our own expenditure. These very heavy disbursements, on behalf of the Imperial and other Governments, have been repaid to us in London; and there we have had recently such ample funds that the Secretary of State was able to set aside a special reserve of £20 millions in order to meet liabilities likely to come upon us in future. The trouble has been that, except in so far as the Secretary of State could purchase and remit silver to us, there has been no method by which we could bring to India the large resources which we possessed in London, and in consequence we have been obliged to incur a large amount of floating debt in this country and to borrow large sums from our Currency Reserve."

The ridiculous position of the ways and means programme is that while the Secretary of State receives payment in London and holds large resources which he does not know what to do with so much so that he loans them out at a give-away rate of interest to approved borrowers or buys bills bearing a low rate of interest, the Government of India have to find the metallic currency not for its own expenditure, but to meet the demands of the British and other Governments, thus complicating the currency situation already chaotic, and incur floating debt bearing higher rate of interest. We will examine the contention of the Finance Member that there is no other method of bringing funds to India from London except by the purchase of silver there, when we deal with the currency question in a later issue.

The Total Disbursements in India.

The total sum the Indian Government have had to find in the year 1918-19, exceeded £141 millions, the chief items being:—

	Million £.
1—War Outlay on behalf of the Imperial Government recoverable in London	72¾
2—Council Bills	20¾
3—Cost of Military Stores and Equipment	12¾
4—Rupee Credits for Federal Reserve Board in part payment for American Silver	11
5—Excess of Treasury Bill payments over receipts	10¾

Among the other items mention should be made of funds supplied to East Africa £3¾ millions, remittance of gold in part payment for American silver £2 millions, and repayment of temporary loan taken from the Bank of Bombay £2¼ millions. These disbursements have been made thus:—

	Million £.
1—Receipts of Purchased Silver	56¼
2—Indian War Loan Proceeds	37
3—Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure	13
4—Issue of Currency Notes against additional investments	24¾

The remaining items are receipts in India for sales of reverse councils, and reduction of balance.

The Secretary of State's disbursements amount to over £131 millions, the chief items, payments for silver, payment to the Treasury of the proceeds of the second war loan, investment in British Treasury Bills on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve, and ordinary home charges including capital outlay, amounting to £44 millions, 23¼ and 22 millions, respectively.

The £124 Million Budget of 1919-20.

The budget for the year 1919-20 provides for an aggregate expenditure, chargeable to revenue, of £124 millions, while the expenditure was £89 millions, the latest pre-war year 1913-14. The main items of expenditure are:—

	Million £. Budget of 1919-20.	Actual in 1913-14.
1—Military Services	42¾	21½
2—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	24½	18
3—Railways, Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	14½	12?
4—Charges of Collection, etc.	11¼	[illegible]

(Continued from column 6.)

5—Interest	7¾	1¼
6—Other Public Works	6¾	7
7—Miscellaneous Civil Charges	6¼	5¾
8—Irrigation	4	3¼

The total revenue estimated in the budget for 1919-20 is placed at £123 millions, while the total revenue in the last pre-war year 1913-14 was £85 millions. The main heads of revenue and the sums they are to yield are shown thus:—

	Million £. Budget 1919-20.	Actual in 1913-14.
1—Land Revenue	22¾	21¼
2—Railways' Net Receipts (strictly speaking this should be £28 millions)	21½	17½
3—Income Tax (including Super and Excess Profits Taxes)	[illegible]	2
4—Customs	[illegible]	7½
5—Excise	12	8¾
6—Stamps, Posts and Telegraphs	11¼	9
7—Irrigation	5½	4¾
8—Salt	4	3¼

Additional Taxation and Tax Concession.

The only new features of the budget are the imposition of the Excess Profits Tax on the revenue side, and the raising of the exemption limit in the case of income tax payers to Rs. 2,000.

The Excess Profits duty of 50 per cent. on excess profits is expected to yield £7½ millions, gross, and £6 millions net deducting exemptions. The method of finding the standard of normal profit by taking two pre-war years and two war years and striking the average is unique, and Sir James has simply obeyed slavishly the commands of the European commercial and industrial community as conveyed in their organ "Capital." This method favours the jute and other European interests unduly and must be condemned as bad finance and prejudicial and unfair to other interests.

(Continued in column 4.)

MR. BAPTISTA IN BOMBAY.

HIS EXPERIENCES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, speaking at the meeting held in Shantaram's Chawl on Friday evening held to give him a reception said it was a painful thing for him to listen to the very flattering and over-generous appreciation of his political mission in England. He almost felt that it would be very good to have a drastic law of limitation in order to ensure some proportion between work and its reward. There was not the slightest doubt that the appreciation of one's compatriots was the greatest satisfaction and compensation for political work. (Cheers). They should not, therefore, believe that he was feeling ungrateful for the very kind and over-generous appreciation of the work that he had been entrusted to do. But he wanted to tell them that he had had no aspirations to become a political missionary and he had not known that he was embarking upon such a mission. On the eve of his departure his friend Mr. Horniman, had likened him to St. John the Baptist, going to England, to cry in the wilderness, in order to prepare the way for Home Rulers. He, the speaker, was very glad to say that he did not quite cry in the wilderness and that he now returned to his very sweet home without being beheaded like St. John the Baptist. (Laughter and cheers). The work there had been a work of pleasure to him; and there was no loss which he deplored except this one—which was not of the presidentship of the Corporation of Bombay to which the address referred, but the loss of the membership of the Corporation of Bombay; because he felt the Corporation of Bombay had before it a great work of sanitation, education and also the beautification of Bombay under very favorable circumstances, when the municipal portfolio was in the hands of a capable and energetic Council member who was formerly a capable and energetic Corporation member—Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. He had wished to take some part in this work. Apart, however, from any loss from his domestic afflictions, he assured them there was no loss which he deplored more than the loss of membership of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

He had a mind at one time, so far as the other House was concerned, not the guilded House of Lords, but the House of Commons, to which Mr. Kelkar had referred in the address, to take charge of the House of Commons or at least to force an entry into it. But he refrained from doing so, not on account of the high tide of reaction, but on account of the low tide of inaction, because Mr. Kelkar had cabled to him to say that the Home Rule League purse had many black holes bigger than the Black Hole of Calcutta (laughter) and that it could not be sufficient to meet the heavy expenses of his election. He assured them that it was not due to the tide of reaction at all, as they might be quite sure the present Parliament did not come into existence owing to any tide of reaction. The war had been a great reformer in England. The war seemed to him to be an angel of progress. There was no one now of the old Tory type—all the Tories had more or less disappeared—even Lord Milner had written in the press that they were all Radicals, prepared to consider on their own merits, measures which only a few years ago would have been considered wildly reactionary. Therefore, there was no very great fear so far as the present Parliament was concerned.

INDIA AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. Baptista then referring to his original work of Home Rule in England said that when he went there, he found to his great surprise and delight an auxiliary Home Rule League existing in England working for Home Rule for India. That League had been established by Mrs. Besant, and they all owed a very great gratitude to her for the work she had done. (Cheers). She had there men who held prominent positions in political life and women who were whole-hearted in working for Reforms in India, which had facilitated his work. After all it had not been a very difficult task for him as this Home Rule League arranged all the meetings, he having only to address them. They should, therefore, not forget Mrs. Besant's work in this respect, which ought to be appreciated at its full merit. (Renewed cheers). He had addressed several meetings, but was once told by a gentleman working for them, that he was anxious the principle of Home Rule for India should be accepted by the Labour Party, which held its Conference every year. And later on, the Secretary of the Home Rule League in England told him that he had endeavoured to bring this before the Labour Party, but had not succeeded in doing so. Therefore, the first meeting he addressed after that was one of the Labour Party. There he had an opportunity to express the views of the Indian agitators—as they called them in England—and they were very kind to listen to him. At that meeting he was surprised to find a good deal of ignorance about the Indian affairs, but at the same time a great interest was evinced by them to learn the truth about them. As he spoke in English pretty well, they wondered how Indians could speak English at all? (Laughter). The second thing that surprised him was how to meet the great difficulty,—the insurmountable mountain—that East was East and West was West. What was the difference between the East and the West and who claimed superiority? he had asked. If they claimed superiority to the West, then he argued with them that the Sun rose only in the East and not in the West (Laughter).

PLEA FOR HOME RULE.

According to their scriptures, continued Mr. Baptista, all the wise man came from the East and, therefore, East was superior to the West. When such things from their own scriptures were quoted to them, they became flabbergasted. Then again when Japan was pointed to as being in the East and working political institutions and so on, the audiences there were surprised. But he placed his plea for Home Rule on much higher grounds. It was very well known that no nation under subjugation could ever rise to a great height. No individual under restraint could rise to the full height of manhood. Similarly, no nation under domination could attain to full nationhood. By keeping all the 315 millions of Indian people under tutelage, the world was deprived of the contribution of these people whose civilization was far more ancient. (Cheers). He told the audiences in England that materialism had brought Europe to the verge of war, verge of destruction and desolation. He asked the people there to infuse into them some of the spirituality of the East. They were rather surprised when he pointed out that liberty alone enabled a nation to be great, instancing the case of Portugal which, though a nation of lions, soon became a flock of sheep under the heel of Spain. The British rule in India had likewise made Indians a flock of sheep. When all this was pointed out to them, they were much surprised and more so when told that people in India were not allowed to carry guns, flint guns or pop guns. (Laughter). The cause of all this was that there was a policy of complete distrust of the Indian people. The war had shown how loyal they were. Then again he explained how he was made one day a Justice of the Peace unsolicited, without any request from him or from his friends, by the then Governor of Bombay, Lord Sydenham, and how again the suffix was taken away from him another day. In England every school-boy could aspire to become the Prime Minister of England, but in India there was no such great inducement for real work and advancement. Indians, at the present moment could not become Prime Ministers in India. They could not become Generals in the Army, but they could be Generals in the Salvation Army (Laughter). When all this was explained to them, the Labour Party came to the conclusion that the time had arrived to declare as to whether Indians should have full self-government. Then ht asked them to put some specific point in their resolutions, as from times immemoral the people of India had been given a lot of vague promises to the effect that they would be granted full Self-Government when fit for it. But according to the catalogue of such judges of fitness their day of fitness would probably be the last day of judgment when the world would break. (Laughter). At the Labour Conference, the Labour Party, however, was willing to pass any resolution for full Self-Government for India, but they feared such an action on their part would probably come in the way of the Indian Congress, which had not passed any resolution embodying this specific point. So, leaving the Congress to determine their demands, the Labour Party in England was quite ready to work for and concede whatever the Indian Congress demanded. (Hear, hear and cheers).

PROSPECT OF REFORMS BILL.

Mr. Baptista went on to say that after this work, there was the other task of rousing the other various political bodies for the purpose of supporting the resolution passed at the Nottingham Conference, to which reference had been made in the address. At all events, they had got the Labour Party to be their party. This party was not merely a party of workmen; it had modified its constitution; it had got workers by brain and workers by hand, and it aspired to be the National Party in England. Therefore, they had a great benefit in having the wholehearted support of this party. All this he was able to accomplish because he was a Home Ruler. He did not represent himself as a Congressman or Congress delegate, because people there fought shy of parties, and anyone flirting with a party was bound to come to grief. The people, the Statesmen, the governing classes in England were always anxious that this should not be made a party question. They would give the impression of being anxious to do good for India, but they did not want any party wrangles. Such a plea was not meant to help them, but was designed to obstruct their reforms. The Labour Party was the rising party of England, and would before long be the governing party in England. (Cheers). It might be a surprise to the audience to learn that even the present members of the Coalition Ministry often and often said that the Labour Party aspired to be the governing body, and would get that position when it studied foreign questions far more satisfactorily. The present Ministry had been elected by an overwhelming majority, because of the gratitude which people felt for Mr. Lloyd George and his party. Mr. Lloyd George was the real author, the worker of the great victory which England and the Allies had gained over Germany. But the impression in Europe was that this Coalition Government would not survive for two years. So at the end of this period the Labour Party would become the governing party or at least become so powerful as to have a decisive voice in the problems of Government. They had thus gained a great point in their favour in getting the Labour Party on their side. It was not merely in England that this party worked. At the International Conference that took place for the purpose of instructing the Peace Conference as to what they required, they repeated the resolution passed at the Nottingham Conference and said further they would move amendments in the House of Commons in order to secure the reforms in accordance with any resolutions they passed for full self-government for India. Even the present Parliament was not really reactionary. The war had reformed all. The Parliament was so constituted that any Bill which the Government of India proposed would be passed by it without much oppsition. He did not believe that Lord Sydenham and his satellites, or the Indo-British Association could defeat any measure proposed by Cabinet. If the drafting of the Bill was in the hands of Mr. Bradlaugh, it would have been a great thing. But the misfortune was that there was no Bradlaugh in the Cabinet, and at best there was Mr. Montagu. The whole position resolved itself into this: It should not be believed for a moment that the majority of the members in the House of Commons were so radical in their views or so desirous of introducing Home Rule for India merely out of consideration for the Indian people or affection for their aspirations. But they were so far satisfied that India had done the greatest possible services in this war. They realize that India's contribution during the war, taken collectively, was as large, as, if not larger than, that of all the Colonies, the Dominions put together. (Hear, hear and cheers). They felt it would not, therefore, be right to oppose any measure which the Government proposed. Therefore so far as Lord Sydenham and his satellites were concerned, there would be no menace to the passage of any Bill in the House of Commons. It seemed to the speaker a great misfortune if anyone in India thought that the passage of any Bill was a menace and danger on account of any difference in this country. Let it not be believed for a moment, declared Mr. Baptista, that it was necessary for them to support whole-heartedly the proposals of Mr. Montagu in order to enable him to pass a Bill of Reforms for India. All that was necessary was not to give a false impression; because some people gave a false impression when they declared that the opposition to the Congress meant they would boycott the measure, and would have nothing to do with it. Mr. Tilak (cheers) had told Mr. Montagu that whatever reforms the latter passed, they would make the best possible use of, but that they would retain their right to agitate till they got the full measure. He, the speaker, was, therefore, sorry that his Congress friends had refrained from making the full demand under the impression that the Bill would be endangered and that such a course would strengthen the opposition of Lord Sydenham and others. This was a mistaken view. He honestly believed that mere reactionary people would have no influence on the passage of the Bill.

DANGER OF DIARCHY.

But there was, of course, one danger in the merits of the Bill itself. He had written to Mr. Horniman about it, that the proposal took the form of diarchy which meant that it was partly representative and partly non-representative in the sense that it allowed for nominated and elected members; that it was partly responsible and partly irresponsible; in other words the Executive was partly destructible and partly indestructible,—like the two parts of a human body spoken of in the sermon, one of which was mortal and the other immortal —(laughter). Responsibility and irresponsibility were two conflicting principles that could never work together. It meant a house divided against itself, which would inevitably come to grief. Hence his opposition to diarchy. They should, therefore, be prepared with an alternative scheme which would satisfy their aspirations and not be open to such comment or defect, which was bad in principle. He had himself suggested one to Mr. Montagu just before leaving Marseilles.

Continuing, Mr. Baptista said: What they wanted at the present moment in India was unity, unity for the purpose of asking and demanding their full rights. The Cabinet would not propose any measure which they did not demand, but would accept any that the Government of India recommended. Any defect in the measure ought, therefore, to be shouldered upon the Government of India, and not upon the people or Parliament of England. It was necessary to have their ground clear cut. Government was the real obstacle to large reforms which people were ready to advance. They should bring pressure to bear upon the Government of India and demand full Home Rule. He added "Let us, therefore, be sure and let us not hesitate to blame the Government of India for any defect in the Bill that will be proposed in the House of Commons."

INDIA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Dealing with the question of the League of Nations, Mr. Baptista said its chief object was claimed to be the maintenance of peace. This war had taught everyone that it was too terrific a calamity even for the Imperial Jingoes, and they were all anxious for peace. But peace there could not be unless the causes of war were removed. One of the causes was the enslavement of other nations. No one in England to-day would advocate that one nation should be governed by another. All the great statesmen, such as President Wilson, and Mr. Lloyd George, had repeatedly declared the creed of "Government by the people, for the people, with the consent of the people." There were some States in India. The Indian Government said it would not interfere in their internal affairs, unless there was misrule in the states when it claimed to protect them. So the League of Nations would step in when the States did something which was not in accordance with the principles. One of the 14 points of President Wilson was self-determination, which meant that the people should be allowed to decide for themselves what they wanted. All the Representatives of the Peace Conference, including the President of the American Republic, were all anxious that the principle of self-determination should be applied to every civilized nation. They had evolved a sort of new principle—the mandatory principle which would be confined only to such nations as could not be said to be civilized. But they all admitted that India was perfectly civilized (cheers). They were, therefore, entitled to the principle of self-determination. The way to work it out, Mr. Baptista went on to say, was to pass resolutions demanding the application of the principle of self-determination to India and send deputations to England for the purpose at all events, if they could not go to the Peace Conference, to interview the delegates to the Peace Conference, so that other nations might also tell the Prime Minister that 315 millions of Indian people were being ruled upon the principle of "benevolent despotism." Therefore, their case was hopeful. They had good ground to hope for good things both from the Peace Conference and the people of England. The Prime Minister in England was Mr. Lloyd George, a thoroughbred democrat. He could not at all events give up the principles he had imbibed from his childhood, although he had joined the Coalition Government. Mr. Baptista here recalled the incident at a bye-election, at which Mr. Lloyd George and he spoke on the same platform which though Mr. Lloyd George might have forgotten, he (the speaker) still remembered. At that time Mr. Lloyd George was denounced as a stump orator. To-day he was the most trusted Prime Minister of England. The war had made a great change in the people.

"UNITE AND YOU SHALL SUCCEED."

There was not the slightest doubt that they wanted to do justice to India. So the point was that they would get what they demanded. If they get as much as they could from the present Parliament, they would surely succeed in getting the full measure of Reform when the Labour Party came into power at the next election. The first thing they wanted was unity. Could his Moderate friends say that they were not fit for full Provincial self-government? Even Mr. Montagu and Mr. Roberts had made it clear in their speeches that it was not a question of fitness, but one of experience in the form of constitutional methods and rules of procedure. Did anyone honestly believe that the rules of procedure should interfere with the political rights of the people? Where there was a will, there was a way, and he did not believe there was no way. Union was required. They all remembered their Emperor had advised them to unite, to educate, and that they would then achieve what they wanted. He (the speaker) would likewise advise them to unite. He asked his Moderate friends not to take up the attitude that they had taken, upon the pretext which was quite unsatisfactory. This was a most momentous juncture in the history of India. It was not to be a question of merely obliging the Government of India by accepting what they would give.

Mr. Baptista in concluding his speech said "What is the nature of the Reform The nature of the Reform depends upon our united action; and I ask you, gentlemen, to unite and you shall succeed." (Loud and continued cheers).

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Baptista, said he hoped also that Mr. Baptista would forgive him for being brief in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to him, but he would like Mr. Baptista to understand that the brevity of his remarks was not the measure of the appreciation which they felt for the very great work that Mr. Baptista had been doing for India in England. They had heard what Mr. Baptista had had to say, and he thought they were all, without any exception, most deeply grateful to him for having carried on that work during the last 20 months in the United Kingdom (cheers). Mr. Baptista had reminded them that on the eve of his departure, the speaker had compared him to St. John the Baptist, who went on in front to prepare the way for the work that had to be done. He had also reminded them that St. John the Baptist had lost his head. He (the speaker), wanted to tell them that ever since he had made that comparison, he himself had been feeling very nervous, because after making the remark, he remembered that St. John the Baptist had had his head cut off, and perhaps he (the speaker) had done a very unlucky thing, in making such a comparison (laughter) and consequently he had been in a state of trepidation until the steamer brought back Mr. Baptista safe and sound the previous day, not only in the possession of his head—he also thought perhaps a little stouter (laughter)—but evidently in the full possession of all his faculties. That was very gratifying to them. (Cheers and laughter). But they had to be deeply grateful to him because he had performed much more than the task which had been allotted to him. The task, the speaker thought, he had fairly described on the eve of his departure. But owing to circumstances, owing to the action of the Government in preventing the Home Rule League Deputation and the Congress Deputation from proceeding to England, the whole brunt of the work that had to be done had fallen upon the shoulders of their friend Mr. Baptista. (Cheers). Now, the very modest account of the work which he had achieved given by himself that evening, was sufficient to earn their gratitude. But those of them, who were in communication with friends in England who told them what was going on, knew that Mr. Baptista had carried out that task in a manner even much more worthy than the modest way in which he had described it to them that evening. He (the speaker) wanted, as he had been put forward on the occasion, on behalf of that great audience, and on behalf of all the bodies and organisations which were represented that evening, and on behalf of the people of India, to express to Mr. Baptista in the fullest possible way the extreme gratitude which they felt to him for what he had done, (loud and prolonged cheers), and the appreciation which they felt for his services.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Continuing, Mr. Horniman said Mr. Baptista had given them a very interesting account of the present state of affairs, politically in the United Kingdom, in relation to the claims of India. He had told them that,—he might say directly or indirectly—thanks to what he did, the Labour Party of Great Britain had declared itself unanimously and without any dissentient voice, in favour of the grant of full self-government to India. He had also told them that the Labour Party, as they always believed, was going to be the governing party in the United Kingdom. But there was something more than that as well. Although it might not be in power at the present moment, he thought Mr. Baptista would agree with him that the influence which it exercised throughout the country was so immense that any Government which was in power must listen with great respect to any opinion that it held or to any programme that it might put forward. Therefore, when the Bill of Reforms came to be introduced into the House of Commons, he thought the mere fact that the Labour Party was in the House of Commons,—small though it be in numbers in the House, but very strong in the support which it would have in the country,—ready to claim on their behalf full Self-Government for this country, must have a very great effect and create a very deep impression upon what was going to be done.

WORK IN INDIA.

Proceeding, Mr. Horniman said he wanted to say a few more words in regard to what Mr. Baptista had remarked as to what their work should be here in India. Unity, of course, they ought to have. That went without saying. Of course, they knew that the Moderates told them that there ought to be unity. But the Moderates wanted to have unity on their terms, and they also wanted to have unity on their terms. It was a little bit difficult to achieve unity in that way, because the latter certainly could not give way, certainly could not compromise what they stood for. But he did hope their Moderate friends would listen to Mr. Baptista's advice, coming, as he did, fresh from England with all his knowledge of what was the state of affairs,—he did hope that they would listen to what Mr. Baptista had said, with great attention and see if they could not come forward a little further in order to stand on a united platform with the Congress. It seemed to him it ought not to be a very difficult task for the Moderates to achieve that, because they had over and over again, as Mr. Baptista had been saying in his speech just then, put forward this timid programme which they had adopted, before the country on the ground that it was necessary to be timid in order to placate the opposing forces in England. He had always maintained on every platform on which he had spoken on the subject, that this fear of the opposition of the Indo-British Association and Lord Sydenham and all his followers was, in the first place, an unworthy fear, and, in the second place, an exaggerated and empty fear. It was, therefore, gratifying to have Mr. Baptista's opinion—and the speaker had not the slightest doubt in the world that it was the correct one—that that opposition was not going to carry weight in the House of Commons or in the country at all. So, he would ask their Moderate friends, in the light of what Mr. Baptista had said, if they could not reconsider their attitude and join them in the Congress in the demands they were putting forward. He also believed, as Mr. Baptista had emphasised in his speech, that it was not so much what the Government might be pleased to give them, as it was what they made up their minds to work for and what they would ask for with a united, strong voice that they were likely to get. (Hear, hear and cheers). Any weakness, any timidity, and compromise with what they really wanted was going to do harm instead of doing good.

ROWLATT ACT AGITATION AND MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Horniman said in conclusion: "I can only repeat that we are very glad to have Mr. Joseph Baptista back amongst us again. I have no doubt that he will now throw himself into the vortex of our political life with renewed energy, and if he will pardon me for saying so,—perhaps it will be impossible,—with greater utility than he did before. I would only remind him in conclusion, if it is not out of place on this occasion, that we have at the present moment a little bit more than the Reform Scheme to consider in our political life in this country; because while Mr. Baptista has been away, as he no doubt knows, we have had this terrible infliction of the Rowlatt legislation, and some of us—I would undertake to say, the majority of us—including even Mr. Shastri, believe that we ought to get this iniquitous legislation out of our path, before we go on considering what sort of Reforms we are going to have or what sort of Reforms we are going to expect. I trust and I have no doubt that Mr. Baptista will be in the forefront of our agitation for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act as he has always throughout his life been in the forefront of every battle for his country." (Loud cheers).

NEW ARTS COLLEGE.

REDUCTION IN POST-GRADUATE FEES.

BOMBAY SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay, on Saturday, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Senate considered the proposed amendment of regulation 30 of the regulations relating to the M. Sc. Degree.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, the substitution of the following regulation for regulation 30 in science (page 126 of the current University Calendar):

"A candidate may submit four months before the date of his Examination a thesis. Such thesis may be accepted in lieu of the whole or a part of the Examination. If the Board of Studies is satisfied that in its opinion a *prima facie* case has been made out for the consideration of the thesis, it shall submit the thesis to a referee or referees, named by the Board, who shall report to the Board as to whether the thesis should be accepted in lieu of the whole or any part of the ordinary Examination for the Degree of Master of Science. The Board shall then finally decide the nature of the Examination to be taken by the candidate."

The motion was carried.

REDUCTION IN FEES FOR POST-GRADUATE LECTURES.

The Senate also considered a proposal to reduce the fee payable by students for attending a course of University post graduate lectures, and the following proposition moved by Mr. Percy Anstey, was carried:

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the fee for attending one course of University postgraduate lectures be reduced from Rs. 10 (provided for in the scheme for the development of postgraduate studies adopted by the Senate on the 22nd September 1913) to Rs. 5."

NEW ARTS COLLEGE.

The Senate considered an application, dated the 9th January 1919, from the Chairman, Council of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, for affiliation to the University of a Second Grade Arts College which the Society proposes to start in the Southern Maratha Country, and the report of the local inquiry prescribed by Section 21, subsection 2, clause (a), of the Indian Universities Act.

Dr. Harold H. Mann moved, as recommended by the Syndicate,

"That the Senate record their opinion that the College which the Deccan Education Society proposes to start in the Southern Maratha Country be provisionally affiliated to the University for the first and second years of the Arts course for a period of three years commencing from the 20th June 1919, subject to the following conditions:—(a) That the number of students in the first year should not exceed 250, and the number in the second year should not exceed 150. (2) That the Syndicate should inspect the College each year, and report to the Senate in case they find the condition of the College in any way unsatisfactory. (3) That the Deccan Education Society agree to provide a new College in new and suitable buildings on the site selected between Sangli and Miraj within three years. (4) That the plans of such new College and connected buildings be submitted to the Syndicate for approval before construction is undertaken."

Dr. Mann said the colleges in the Western Presidency were overcrowded, and the Senate ought to consider favourably a proposal when it came from a responsible educational body like the Deccan Education Society. He thought there was no educational body in Western India that had conducted its educational institutions better than the Deccan Education Society had done. The place where the college was intended to be established, namely between Sangli and Miraj, was an exceedingly suitable one for the establishment of a College.

The motion was carried.

A proposal to accept the Simla School-Leaving Certificate Examination as equivalent to Matriculation was also considered by the Senate.

Mr. J. D. Bharda moved:—

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Simla School-Leaving Certificate Examination be accepted under Regulation 10 of the Matriculation Regulations (page 60 of the current University Calendar) as equivalent to Matriculation, provided the candidate has passed in all the compulsory subjects as well as in the optional group (a) of that Examination and provided also he produces a certificate of having satisfactorily gone through a course of Elementary Science, both theoretical and practical."

The motion was carried.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

IMPORTERS OF ALL SORTS OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

Largest Suppliers to Government, Railways and Docks.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in:—Accumulators, Ball-Bearings, Body-fittings, Bolts and Nuts, Box Spanners, Carburetters and parts, Hood Cloth, Horns, Hose Pipes, Jacks, Lamps, Tool-outfits, Shock Absorbers, Plugs, Etc., Etc.

TELEGRAMS: AUTOWORKS, BOMBAY.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 3473

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

VISIT TO BROACH.

(OFFICIAL)

His Excellency's Special arrived punctually at Broach at 9 a.m. His Excellency was accompanied by the Commissioner, N. D., Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Greig, C.I.E., Military Secretary, W. P. Cowie, Esqr., I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain C. T. K. Knox, Aide-de-Camp. The arrival being private, his Excellency was met at the station only by the Collector Mr. Blathwayt, and the local District Officers. After the introductions the party proceeded in motors to the Sir Shapurji Broacha Hall, through the heart of the old city. On arrival at the Hall his Excellency was met at the steps by Sirdar R. B. Motilal Chunilal (President of the Municipality), K. B. Adarji M. Dalal (President of the District Local Board), and other gentlemen.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

Addresses were presented by the Broach City Municipality read by Sirdar R. B. Motilal, the President, by the District Local Board (read by K. B. Adarji M. Dalal, the President), and by the Broach Merchants' Association (also read by K. B. Adarji). At the end of each address the members concerned were presented to his Excellency, who then delivered his reply.

On leaving the Hall, a few minutes were spent in visiting the large Roychand Dipchand Library (just below the Hall), and the party then again proceeded in motor via the Katopur Slop and Bazar to the Bunder, where the leading merchants, with K. B. Adarji at their head, had meanwhile assembled. His Excellency here inspected the damage that is being done by erosion, and the schemes for improving the Bunder. A move was next made in motor along the Bunder Road (a good view of the river and old-fashioned shipping being here obtained) to the grounds of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, where the fine new extension of the Mission Hospital (for which the public in general as well as the Mission owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. M. S. Advani, the District Judge) was to be inspected. Through the efforts of Mr. Advani a sum of nearly Rs. 40,000 have been collected for this building, which is now nearing completion. His Excellency was met on arrival here by Mr. Advani, who presented to him the Rev. Dr. J. F. Steele and Mrs. Steele, Dr. (Miss) [illegible] and Miss Cameron (all of the Mission), and also Mr. Pirojsha K. Vakharia, Mr. Framji F. Ginwalla, and other gentlemen who had given special assistance. The party inspected the whole building, under the guidance of Mr. Advani.

A move was next made to the Collector's bungalow, which was reached about 11.30 a.m., His Excellency being received by a guard of honour of the Armed Police which he inspected. From 12.30 to 2 p.m., his Excellency was busy in giving interviews to some of the leading gentlemen of the City and the District. The following besides local Government officers received interviews:—

The Hon. the Thakor Saheb of Kerwada, the Thakor Saheb of Amod, Sirdar R. B. Motilal Chunilal, K. B. Adarji M. Dalal, Sirdar Pirsaheb, K. B. Dr. Burjorji S. Munsiff, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Steele, K. B. Ambashanker, Dr. Malji, Mr. Anvoldas Hargovandas, and K. B. Sorabshah Hormusji.

Lunch was at the Collector's bungalow at 2 p.m., and was, by his Excellency's express desire, a small and quiet function.

VISIT TO GRASS DEPOT.

Very little rest was allowed his Excellency and at 4-30 p.m. the whole party were again in motors and proceeding to Samni, about [illegible] miles distant, where the grass depots were to be inspected, his Excellency first visited the Government grass depot (which is maintained here for Wagra taluka), being met by Mr. M. S. Jayaker (District Deputy Collector) in whose charge this depot is. The grass depot of the Broach District Relief Fund (close by) was next visited, where H. E. was met by K. B. Ambashanker U. Malji and Mr. Sorabji Ginwalla (Joint Secretaries of the Fund) who presented to him some of their leading workers. These two depots supplement each other, the Government grass (which is of course much the greater in quantity) being distributed at specially cheap rates to agriculturists for their plough cattle only, and the Relief Fund distributing its grass to other poor persons who are not entitled to Government grass. Much excellent work is being done in the city and district by the Relief Fund under the able guidance of its energetic chairman (Mr. Advani), and secretaries.

While returning from the Grass Depot his Excellency in compliance with the special request of a deputation of prominent citizens of Broach inspected a site in the town which has been ordered by Government to be developed for residential purposes, but which the Municipality would protest to reserve for some public purpose.

The party then motored back direct to Broach station and left for Bombay at 6-45 p.m.

REPLY TO MERCHANTS' ADDRESS.

His Excellency replying to the address of the Broach Merchants' Association on Friday, said:—

Mr. President and Members of the Broach Merchants' Association. I thank you warmly for your welcome to me and I am glad to have this opportunity of receiving an address from your association, representative as it is of the merchants of a city which was at one time famous alike for the quality of the goods that it exported and for the boldness and enterprise with which its merchants carried their wares abroad. The times have changed and with the advent of railways your port has lost much of its former importance. I fully sympathise with the regret you feel at this decline but it must be recognised that the direction of trade and industry shifts with the changing needs of the world and that cities which in one century are emporiums for the merchandise of all the world may in the next century lose, at any rate, for the time, some of their first importance. However, time alone will show the future of your port, but I see no reason why it should not retain a very considerable position among the ports on the western coast of India. In the November meeting of the Legislative Council the Honourable Mr. Paranjpye recommended the appointment of a committee to consider the present state of the ports on the west coast of the Bombay Presidency and to prepare a scheme for their conservation and development. In pursuance of this Resolution my Government have called for a report from local officers and when this report is received we will I hope be in a position to take action and to concentrate attention on those ports which appear to offer the prospects of an enlarged trade.

Considerable sums of money were spent between the years 1902 and 1905 in surveying the river and building a groin near Kookarwada. This groin, however, was unfortunately washed away by the next flood and nothing was done till 1909. In 1910 a detailed report was made on the question of deepening the river and it was definitely decided that the cost would be prohibitive. As regards the erosion of the northern bank of the river, you request that a committee of marine export engineers be appointed to investigate the cause and suggest a remedy. I will enquire into this matter and take such action as seems possible.

BROACH COTTON.

Your Broach cotton is justly famous all over the world and I agree with you that to allow it to be spoiled by the admixture of a bad short staple cotton would be a grievous mistake. The Indian Cotton Committee has considered this among other important questions dealing with cotton and has made certain recommendations. My Government have reported on this matter to the Government of India and this report is at present under their close and earnest consideration. I trust that before the next season some measures will have been adopted by which this process of mixing will be stopped.

I am glad to note that the action of Government in importing wheat from Australia and in reducing the rate of freight from Rangoon to Bombay has met with your approval. We have at present in Bombay very large stocks of Australian wheat and I trust that people will soon learn to consume this grain which can be sold at a rate considerably lower than that of Punjab wheat. The shortage of railway stock all over India is no doubt very much to be deplored but I would have you remember that you cannot win a war of so vast a magnitude without suffering some dislocation of ordinary life. It was very largely owing to the provision of railway stock from India that the campaign in Mesopotamia was brought to such a triumphant close and I am sure that when your read your daily papers with their accounts of the condition of the countries whom we have defended you will realise that you should consider yourselves most fortunate to be the victors and not the vanquished. This temporary dislocation of trade which is no doubt highly inconvenient will soon pass away and I would ask you to put up with it cheerfully and to remember that it is part of the price paid for sharing in the triumph of winning the most momentous conflict in the world's history.

The Excess Profits Bill again is one of the unfortunate accompaniments of modern war. Its imposition at the close of the war may, I fear, seem to you unfortunate, but I am sure you would not like India to repudiate the very generous subscription which she promised to the Empire and I am convinced that the Government of India would not have adhered to what they knew was an unpopular tax had there been any other possible way of finding the necessary money. You must I think also recollect that even if the costs of the war fall heavily you have acquired access to new and vast markets in Mesopotamia, East Africa, Arabia and elsewhere which will be of great value and of which you will I am sure with your wanted energy and enterprise take full advantage.

Gentlemen, the war has adversely affected some classes while it cannot be denied that it has brought great prosperity to others. Both are probably represented on your Association. To all of you I wish great prosperity in the future and to your Association I promise that I shall ever take a deep interest in the commercial and trading problems with which you are all so vitally connected.

TOWN HALL MEETING

TO SUPPORT

Patel's Hindu Marriage Bill

ON

Wednesday, 2nd April at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALWAD presiding.

ALL SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 29.

S S Linga—Cuthbush—Karachi, March 27.
S S Nestor—Owen—Sydney, March 8.
S S Nurani—Moller—Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 29.

S. S. Ruahine—Smith—London, etc.

March 30.

S S Sangola—Langlands—Rangoon, etc.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Somali for London etc.
Steamer Dilwara for China.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 959 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 27th instant.

S. S. Nestor:—The steamer Nestor, 9,161 tons, Captain R. D. Owen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sydney, with a cargo of wool, which port she had left on 8th instant.

S. S. Ruahine:—The B. I. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Ruahine, 6322 tons, Captain E. T. Smith, sailed on Saturday from the Bellard Pier Station at 6-30 p.m., for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said, Plymouth, Gibralter, Marseilles and Middlesbrough with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sangola:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sangola, 3,348 tons, Captain D. H. Langlands, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, via Malabar and Coromandle Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nurani:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain B. Muller, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with ballast, which port she had left on 26th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 29th March, 1919.

Shed	Steamers	Tons	Destination	Date	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A	City of Sparta ..	3498	Liverpool	30-3-19	K Nixon & Co
B	Burma Maru ..	4100	Singapore	9-4-19	.. O S Kaisha
C & E	Bashu Maru ..	1922	Marseilles	3-4-19	.. O S Kaisha
D & E	Clan Macintosh	3043	Malabar	N F	.. J Finlay & Co
F	Shinzin Maru ..	2933	Singapore	N F	.. N Y Kaisha
G	Margaret Hasey ..	360	N F	N F	.. J Mackintosh & Co
K	Bashayam	100	N F	N F	.. J Mackintosh & Co
L	Nairung ..	2593	N F	N F	.. B & P S N Co
O	Schooner Utopia ..	298	Busra	N F	1-3-19 Sharif Hassum owner
Q	Boats of Shemlatocles	7046	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Indravati ..	578	Mangalore	31-3-19	.. B S N Co
	Oporto ..	460	N F	N F	.. B S N Co
	Saraswati ..	443	N F	N F	.. B I M
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Olympia ..	3272	Liverpool	8-4-19	.. W & A Graham & Co
2	Nizam ..	3324	Calcutta	1-4-19	.. T Morrison & Co
3	Nurani ..	2870	N F	N F	.. T Morrison & Co
4	Capri ..	2952	Genoa	7-4-19	.. M Italiana
5	Heishin Maru ..	2276	Kobe	4-4-19	.. N Y Kaisha
6	Akbar ..	2357	Aden	1-4-19	.. T Morrison & Co
7	Somali ..	4198	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
8	City of Florence ..	3490	Hull	N F	.. K Nixon & Co
9	Malta ..	3388	London	5-4-19	.. M M & Co
10	Quilon ..	4342	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
15	Tasna ..	3657	Durban	31-3-19	.. M M & Co
15	Chakla ..	1747	P Gulf	N F	M M & Co
16	Shushtar ..	1718	N F	N F	.. P G S N Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
14	Linga ..	958	Karachi	31-3-19	.. M M & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
2	Elephanta	2696	Busra	31-3-19	.. M M & Co
3	Ormonde	9021	London	5-4-19	.. B I M
5	Kenilworth	5585	Suez via Aden	6-4-19	.. B I M
7	Nestor	9159	London	19-4-19	.. M M & Co
10	Sauja ..	3113	Busra	31-3-19	.. T Morrison & Co
12	Loyalty ..	3031	Marseilles	2-4-19	M Gokuldas & Co
15	Coconada	2163	N F	31-3-19	.. M M & Co
18	Tuesta ..	3428	London	4-4-19	.. M M & Co
	Off-side				
13	Torilla ..	3187	Busra	31-3-19	.. M M & Co
13	Toonalla ..	2241	Busra	30-3-19	.. B I M
17	Syria ..	4216	Suez	31-3-19	.. M M & Co

EXPORTS.

March 29.

S. S. City of Sparta for Liverpool—1,050 cwts ginger Esmail Mohamed & Sons, 40 tons linseed cakes Sanday & Co., 850 bales wool David Sassoon & Co.

S S City of Florence for Hull—1,000½ cwts myraholam, Dinshaji Bhicaji & Co.

S S Feesta for London—525 cwts ginger Gulam Husain Esmail, 525 cwts ginger Manji Ladok, 650 cwts buffalo horns Viramn Ismail & Co., 60 cwts chutney Merwanji Bomanji & Sons, 1,050 cwts ginger David Sassoon & Co., 52 cwts rubber waste Mohamadally Adamji, 10 bales sheep skins Jaffer Gulam Hoosain, 1 case tortoise shells Currimally Janmahomed.

S S Bushu Maru for Suez in transit Italy—3,988 cwts java sugar Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Capri for Genoa—250 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Heishin Maru for Kobe—350 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe—50 bales cotton yarn C Framji & Co.

S S Heishin Maru for Osaka—400 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Heishin Maru for Yokkaichi—100 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Hongkong—700 bales grey cotton yarn Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 29.

S S Burma Maru from Tokyo via Colombo, Agents O S Kaisha—49 cases spun silk, 7 cases cotton shirting, 7 cases cotton cloth, 2,120 cases beer, 13 packages copper bars, 34 cases spun silk yarn, 9 cases silk and cotton goods, matting canvas etc, 15 bales hemp canvas, 3 cases grey yarn, 239 cases silk goods, 50 packages 25 pieces crucibles, 67 cases 3 bales cotton goods, 30 casse nestle carmele, 69 cases glassware, 20 bundles sin glass, 4 cases creastic, 195 bales grey cotton shirting, 54 cases window glass, 44 bales dhotees, 33 bales grey cotton drill, 152 cases sulphur matches, 324 bundles wool, 17 bales coloured glass, 4 cases cuff's links, 13 cases porcelainware, 30 cases refined camphor, 3,500 bags sugar, 100 bundles 25 bags sugar candy, 450 cases cassia, 2,611 bags green beans, 100 cases fire crackers, 10 bags ground nuts, 2 cases lametta, 158 cases 6 bales silk piece goods, 148 bags white beans, 50 bundles galangal, 6 barrels old tarpentine, 2 bales 19 cases cotton, 3 cases tortoise shell, 705 pieces rough and common dorglas fir, limbe, 49 cases 55 bales silk, 30 cases blue, 1,903 bags green peas, 2,855 bags betelnuts, 99 tons tallow, 1,863 bundles rattan, 45 bags pepper, 5 cases 145 bundles gum benjamin, 45 baskets gambier, 35 bags pine apples, 25 crts kegalneth oil, 60 bags damar batu, 125 bags sago flour, 262 bags 107 H/c green tea, 1,938 cases 206 chests 7,894 chests tea, 12 bundles gunnies, 855 bags arecanuts, 867 bags copra, 50 bags iron sheets, 30 cases iron hinges, 67 bags lead dross, 200 pieces steel channel, 54 cases soap, 101 cases glass bangles, 10 cases broken glass, 300 cases preserves, 5 cases cassia oil, 117 cases 50 packages 3 bundles canned goods.

S S Malta from Sydney, Agents M M & Co—6,622 bags wheat, 210 bags green tea, 68 cases tea, 250 bags arecanuts.

S S Shinzui Maru from Singapore, Agents N Y Kaisha—3,163 bundles rattans, 10 cases bedstead, 139 bags damar batu, 295 bags betelnuts, 30 cases slab tin, 2 cases cigars, 5,102 pieces oilcake.

S S Quilon from Rangoon, Agents M M & Co—149,744 bags rice, 679 bars pig lead, 16 bales cotton piece goods, 1,399 bundles C/s of candles, 22 cases candles, 17 packages provision, 56 casks Li oil, 15 bales cotton grey drill.

S S Nizam from Akyab, Agents Turner Morrison & Co—102,262 bags rice.

TILAK V. CHIROL.

JNDGES SUMMING-UP.

JURY'S VERDICT FOR DEFENDANTS.

Sir John Simon continued his address to the jury on the morning of February 22. He said that no living person could justify Sir Valentine Chirol's statement that Mr. Tilak had started the anti-cow killing societies. The defendant, by his counsel, had stated that he withdrew no word of the alleged libel; and he did not, therefore, withdraw that entirely unfounded statement. Cow-protection societies existed in various parts of India long before Mr. Tilak's time. Another part of the libel was a statement that Mr. Tilak had organized gymnastic societies to assist in a scheme for driving the British Government out of India, by educating youths in the exercise of arms and the development of their martial spirit. He (counsel) invited them to say that, that was ridiculous. It was supported by not a scrap of evidence which had been given in the case.

In the libel which had been called the Tai Maharaj case Sir Valentine Chirol had made a digression into a matter which had nothing whatever to do with Indian unrest. The libel was a gratuitous attack on Mr. Tilak's private life. The defence that what Sir Valentine Chirol had said about Mr. Tilak was a fair and accurate report of the judicial proceedings in the case would not avail. The author of the libel had entirely misunderstood the proceedings in the Courts. Whatever they (the jury) said about any other part of the case, the defendants had produced no defence to the action on that part of it. Apart from any other question, Mr. Tilak was entitled to a verdict that his private character had been unjustifiably attacked.

THE MURDERS OF MR. RAND AND MR. JACKSON.

Turning to the last of the six passages complained of, Sir John Simon examined the evidence in detail, and asked the jury to say that there was no evidence whatever that could justify them in fastening any responsibility directly or indirectly on the plaintiff for the foul murders of Mr. Rand or Mr. Jackson.

Sir John Simon, concluding his address, said that Sir Edward Carson ended his powerful speech for the defendants by saying that had Mr. Tilak made out his case to the satisfaction of the jury he would be entitled to their verdict, but that there was a great public issue involved which would be present in the jury's mind and which they might properly consider. He (Sir John Simon) very much questioned whether the jury, or counsel, or Judge would concern themselves with any such element. The duty of the jury was to listen to the evidence and return a verdict on that alone. They could all see as they read the newspapers that there were a great many views about British rule. It must be recognized that British rule had conferred immense benefits upon India. Such matters were, however, outside the scope of these proceedings, and the jury would doubtless bear that in mind. Sir Edward Carson had criticized the plaintiff for bringing the action in this country instead of in India. At any rate, the plaintiff had come to the place where he knew that he could find the defendants. And he knew that if he came here, matters of colour or race or creed or religion would be disregarded. What better place could be select than the central city of the Empire, where the institution to which he appealed would even give to him, as to every subject, unfailing justice though the heavens should fall?

With regard to damages, he (counsel) did not depart the attitude which the plaintiff had adopted from the outset. He had been satisfied by an apology by an Indian newspaper: he had asked the present defendants to apologize; and he did not seek large money damages. The apology was not forthcoming, as they knew; he did not now seek to make money out of the action; but he did ask the jury to award him such damages as would reinstate his character.

THE SUMMING UP.

Mr. Justice Darling then summed up. He said that character, though incorporeal, was one the less a possession. It might be a good, a bad, or an indifferent character. In the present case Sir John Simon had had to admit that the plaintiff's character was very far from being above reproach, for he had been twice convicted and imprisoned for sedition. Was it an exaggeration to say that the effect of Mr. Tilak's writings was to bring the Government into disrepute? It was said that he was only guilty of sedition, but what was worse than sedition except its bedfellow high treason? How long a step was it from articles "seething with sedition" to the over act which was necessary to constitute high treason?

Continning, His Lordship said that in his experience of the administration of British justice he had never considered that the danger was that because a man was an alien juries would do him less than justice. The danger was rather the other way. Lord Bacon had a passage which ran somewhat to the following effect:—"Cosmus Duke of Florence had a desperate saying that you shall read that we are commanded to forgive our enemies, but you shall nowhere read that we are commanded to forgive our friends." Cosmus—the Cosimo de' Medici, who was called father of his country—was absolutely right.

His Lordship then proceeded to review the various statements complained of as libellous. Dealing with the murder of Mr. Rand, he read the confession of the murderer Chapekar and drew attention to the fact that Chapekar justified himself by alleging things about Mr. Rand and the British soldiers which were not true, but which had been alleged in Mr. Tilak's journals. In these circumstances Mr. Tilak reminded him (his Lordship) of the story in Æsop of the enemy trumpeter who begged the soldier to spare him on the ground that he was a non combatant. The soldier refused on the ground that without the trumpeter's summons the enemy soldiers would not have advanced. In the course of his denunciations of Mr. Rand, Mr. Tilak had accused him of segregating persons who were not suffering from plague, and in the witness-box he had affirmed the truth of that accusation, alleging that it was borne out by the report of the Plague Commission. That was on the fourth day of the trial. It was now the 11th. The plaintiff and his advisers had all that time to find the passage in the report, but had failed to produce a single line in justification. That was the man who complained that his character had been defamed and who demanded damages.

Turning to the case of Mr. Jackson, his Lordship said that it was true that he had not singled out Mr. Jackson as he had singled out Mr. Rand for denunciation, but it was enough that he had created the atmosphere for the crime by stirring up hatred of officials generally. Mr. Tilak had not only been charged with sedition, but although it might be useless to draw an indictment for murder against the seditious person, was it unjust to say that he was the real author of the crime, just as Fagin was the real author of the crimes committed by his pupils?

His Lordship quoted the confession of Kanhere, and asked the jury what would have been their comment as to the real guilty party if they had been present and had heard the story told by the boy whom they were being asked to send to the gallows.

Concluding, his Lordship said that he did not think that he had ever tried a more serious case having regard to its possible public consequences. He would not submit the alleged libel to the jury in snippets, but as a whole, as it had been pleaded. If they found that in any part of it the defendants had failed to make good their plea of justification they could find for the plaintiff to that extent, and award damages accordingly.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at 5-50 and after an absence of 25 minutes returned a verdict for the defendants.

Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.—"The Times."

NEW NEW NEW

Best opportunity to motor owners and furniture makers and its users



If you desire to keep your motor, cupboards, tabes, chairs, etc., always clean and shining, use **Autoliquid Veneer**, a spray. It saves washing cleans and polishes your car in 10 *minutes* for only 3 *annas*.

Use **champion dependable spark plugs** for your motor and motor lorries of all makes.

What gives 3,000 revolutions per minute attained by a simple and easy motion of the foot? **The improved success emery grinder.**

We possess large stock of best American **Leather belting, duratex leather** for motor and gharry seats, best **steel chairs** for office as well as household use, American **white zinc** (powder, ground dry), American **bath soap** and best **steel filing cabinets** with locks, **arm, masts, steel typewriter tables**, etc.

Apply for further particulars to:—

MESSRS. BHAWANJI SHAMJI AND COMPANY,

Exporters and Importers of Foreign goods.

91-99, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KESHAVKANT HAIR-OIL.

Free from White Oil.



The most fragrant and the cheapest in the market.

Certificates of Merit at the Gwalior Exhibition and Bronze Medal at the Mysore Exhibition.

"KESHAVKANT" is specially prepared from **Pure** Vegetable Oils and fragrant flowers for all Nationalities. It stops hair falling and helps to grow smooth and black. Over and above all "KESHAVKANT" is the cheapest in the market and is equally suited to the Poor and the Rich alike.

Rs. 1,000 to be given away to any one who will prove that WHITE OIL (which is injurious to hair) is used in "KESHAVKANT."

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Price Annas 15 per Bottle including Packing and V. P. charges.

THE KESHAV PERFUMERY WORKS

147, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, **BOMBAY 3.**

N. B.—All "KESHAVKANT" packets contain PRESENT TICKETS.

CLAIMS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

A LAHORE CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 29.

A conference of members of the legal profession was held to-day in the Town Hall of Lahore under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shafi. There was a goodly gathering of legal practitioners, both local and from out-stations. The president in his inaugural address said that the tendency which lately manifested itself in some of the Punjab evidence before the Public Services Commission to decry the just claims of the legal profession for judicial appointments, the prejudice that existed against lawyers being adequately represented in the legislative councils which found expression in Paragraph 84 of the Montagu-Chelmsford reform proposals, and the regrettable absence of harmonious relations between the bench and the bar on many recent occasions, all necessitated a proper organisation of the ranks of the legal profession and the present conference had been summoned for the protection of their rights and interests in the administration of the country's affairs. Continuing, the speaker emphasised the need of absolute harmony in the relations of the executive, judiciary, and the bar, which, he said could be maintained by friendly discussion and co-operation, and for this purpose a central standing committee of the Provincial bar might be constituted.

After referring with satisfaction to the approaching elevation of the Chief Court into a High Court, Mr. Shafi dwelt on the present methods of recruitment for the judiciary, which often favoured ministerial officials for judicial appointments at the expense of the members of the bar, and pleaded for the claims of the bar for all judicial posts. He then referred to the separation of the judicial and executive functions and regretted that this reform, though promised in 1908, had been long deferred. The speaker in concluding dwelt on the responsibilities of the legal profession and strongly condemned touting, self-advertisement and other malpractices.

There were altogether 17 resolutions embodying the above suggestions. The conference will continue till to-morrow.

Variety of Uses.

The uses to which **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.*

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring *Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.*

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with *Soda-water.*

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

4TH SPRING MEETING.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Racing to-day was quite interesting, although the programme consisted only of five races. Favourites or second favourites won all the races except the Spring Selling Plate, which was won by Don't Be Late. While running in the Hafishahar Plate, Sabinard met with the injury and came back dead lame.

Details:—

THE KUT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Coningham's SUFFONA, 9-0 Young ... 1
Mr. Bhattacharji's POST ENTRY, 9-5, Fenton ... 2
Mr. Bartleet's VELLARD, 9-5, Lynch ... 3

Also ran:—Mandir 7-9, Malka Lass 9-7, Yellow Girl 8-7.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 16.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Suffona, fives Vellard and Post Entry, tens Mandir, twenty the others.

The race:—Yellow Girl and Mandir led Sufferance for three furlongs; then Suffona went to the head of affairs and ran stalling off Post Entry won by 1½ lengths, lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 29 1/5 secs.

THE SPRING SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Bartleet's Don't Be Late, 10-10, Lynch 1
Mr. Fleming's ZELIA, 9-2, McCall ... 2
Messrs. Pigott and Dowson's MAHONEY BOY, 9-11, Fenton ... 3

Also ran:—The Kish 11-0, Gardenia 10-12, Chatterbox 9-12, Done Again 9-6, Jidette 9-5, Clematis 8-2 (cd. 8-3), Yonkers 7-7 (cd. 8-0).

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 93; Places Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.

Betting:—Evens Mahoney Boy, fives Chatterbox, sixes Zelia, sevens Don't Be Late, Gardenia, and longer prices the others.

The Race:—Mahoney Boy and Zelia led in company with The Kish next. Two furlongs from home Lynch made his call on Dont Be Late, who responded gamely. Won by 3/4 lengths, a short head between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 6 secs.

THE BOOKMAKERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Dowson's PIER, 10-2, Fenton ... 1
Mr. Butt's LITTLE SIMON 10-7, McCall ... 2
Mr. Alibo's GIPSY KING 8-3, Grey ... 3

Also Ran:—Slippery Ann 9-0, Balsam 8-9, Quality 8-7, Little Mouse 8-5, Bobby 7-0, Lynch.

Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 13, 12 and 20.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Little Simon, 5 to 2 Pier, eights Bobby, longer prices others.

The Race:—Little Simon at once went to the front and was followed by Bobby and Bipsy King and Bobby soon retired, but Pier appeared on the scene and contesting every inch of ground won by a neck, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 55 secs.

THE HATISAHAR PLATE.—Distance mile.

Mr. Chararja's GLENCAIRNIE, 8-8, Barker ... 1
Mr. Bartleet's COUNTESS CASTLE, 8-10, Grey ... 3

Also ran:—My Ivy 8-8, Sabinard 9-4, Watch Tower 7-13, Airman 7-3.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42; Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

Betting:—5 to 4 Marcado, 3 to 1 Glencairnie, 4 to 1 My Ivy, longer odds the rest.

The race:—Marcado streaked out in front and led by about eight lengths, but Glencairnie who was his immediate follower, beat him near home by ½ length, 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 53 secs.

THE DOOARS PLATE.—Distance 2 furlongs.

Mr. Dowson's ALANNAH, 12-0, Fenton ... 1
Messrs. Olnhart and Dowson's TEMPEST, 10-3, White ... 2
Mr. Bartleet's DONT WORRY, 10-3, Lynch 3

Also ran:—Pistol Rod 8-3, All Boy 9-4.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 44.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Allannah, twos Don't Worry, fives Pistol Rod, tens the others.

The race:—Don't Worry led up to half the distance, where both Alannah and Tempest passed him. Alannah won by 1½ lengths, ½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 34 secs.

PHOSPHODYNE

Exhaustion

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is still the finest "out of condition" remedy known to the world.

For over 50 years, this sterling medicine has been the companion and friend of those residing in tropical climates, and is still without an equal,

All who suffer from:—

NERVOUS DEBILITY.	LACK OF VIGOUR.
DEPRESSION.	NEURASTHENIA.
DISORDERED STOMACH.	EXHAUSTION.
MALARIA.	DYSENTERY, Etc.

Find a true friend in Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne. Every user of this world famous tonic, quickly expresses joy in vigorous health hitherto unknown. The whole nervous system is restored and full virility is imparted to body, brain and nerves.

For over half a century this unrivalled [illegible] has been prescribed by physicians [illegible] Phosphodyne taken in aerated water.

Dr. Lalor's

Order Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne. Prove by test.

Phosphodyne

is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

PHOSPHODYNE

REGINUS

To sufferers from bodily fatigue, prostration, loss of memory, energy and manly spirit, constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other troubles Reginus acts like magic.

"REGINUS" builds up the tissues of the Nervous System and gives tone and potency of the whole System. **Bottle Re. 1.**

"ASWAVIN"—An ideal tonic for both brain workers, and for those who have work physically to a great extent. **Bottle Re. 1/12.**

EXT. JAMBOLAN, Liqd.—This elegant preparation contains the best therapeut properties to check quickly high specific gravity, excessive urination with thirst and troublesome symptoms of Diabetes. 4 oz. Bottle Re. 1.

INDIAN BLOOD MIXTURE—Syphilitic or mercurial poison, sores, ulcers, blotches, eruptions are promptly cured with it. Bottle Rs. 3.

ASTHMA with dry cough, sticky phlegm, heavy perspiration, lightness of chest and all troublesome symptoms are relieved promptly and cured radically. Bottle Rs. 5.

For free prospectus of various drugs and chemicals apply to—

RANAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS RANAGHAT BENGAL

SOLE AGENTS:—

B. G. JACK & Co.

Office and Showroom Victoria Building, 15, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA



are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS *Ner-Vigor*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.



Your Baby's Smile

WHEN, for the first time, your Baby lay and smiled up into your eyes, it was little short of Heaven itself that opened in your heart. And from that moment, something more was added to your mother-happiness: you knew your little one was content and happy too.

A happy baby makes a happy mother, but neither you nor your baby can be fully happy unless his food is right. That is why you will always nurse him yourself if you can—you *know* breast milk is the best for your darling.

But if you cannot nurse baby yourself—try Glaxo first. Glaxo is next best to Mother's milk because it is pure fresh cow's milk, made germ-free by the Glaxo process which transforms the abundant life-giving elements into a form assimilable for easy assimilation by Baby as is Mother's milk itself.

And Glaxo has one other great point in these days of hurry and stress—it is easy to prepare. Just add boiling water—that is all you have to do.

Glaxo

Builds Bonnie Babies

Local Office:
70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

KHAKI COSSI SILK SOCKS AND CYCLING HOSE

Rs. 6-12 and Rs. 15-0 per dozen.

Order for less than 6 Pairs *cannot be executed.*

32 Brass & 30 Wooden Toys Rs. 5-0.

PADDY SILK MANF. CO.
BENARES CITY.



The Rajah

as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only



Capable NIGHT & DAY SALESMEN

available at Ans. 8 per day in the following hotels:—

The Savoy,
The Majestic,
Great Western,
& **Vianelli's Restaurant**

Over **250** to **2,500** prospective customers appealed to **DAILY**

Terms and particulars from,

Carter Bros.,
HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BC.748.

COSSI SILKS
Suitable for the Season.
COSSI SILK PIECE Rs. 8
PURE SILK PIECE Rs. 16
Each piece guaranteed for one Suit.
Trial orders solicited.
THE IMPERIAL SILK MFG. CO.
BENARES CITY.

COSSI SILK

FOR

2 Complete Suits Rs. 15 & 25 and Superior Silk Rs. 33 & 40.

Sample on receipt of annas 4 which is deducted while executing order.

Chadar, plain, 3 yds. × 50, for Rs. 7.

Dhoti, of Fancy border, 5 yds. × 44, for Rs. 11-0.

26 English Cut Alphabets for Re. 1-0.

PADDY SILK MANF. Co.,
BENARES CITY.



FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET *apply to*

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum,
BOMBAY.



ALL SIZES AVAILABLE

From As. 3 To Rs. 3

THE

"SELVYT"

COMPLETELY SUPERSEDING CHAMOIS LEATHER.

POLISHING METAL WARES, SILVER, JEWELLERY, GLASS, FURNITURE

WHEN WASHED IS AS GOOD AS NEW.

POLISHING CLOTH.

JHAVERI BROS & Co.,

FANCY GOODS AND PRESENTATION ARTICLE MERCHANTS,
Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Works of Pramatha Nath Bose.

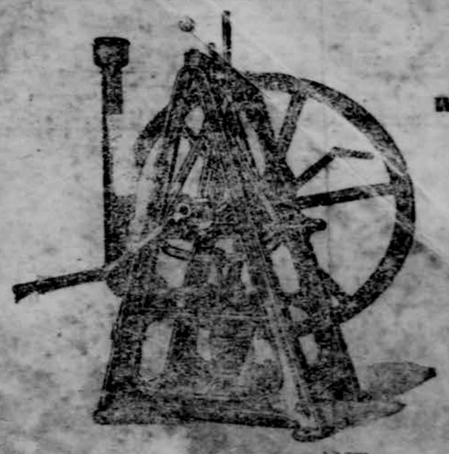
	Rs.	a.
The Illusions of New India	3	0
Epochs of Civilization	4	0
A History of Hindu Civilization under British Rule, Vols. I & II	5	0
The Root-cause of the Great War	0	12
Give the people back their own (An open letter to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India)	0	12
Survival of Hindu Civilization. Part 1st	1	8
Essays and Lectures of the Industrial development of India, and other Indian Subjects	2	0
The Economic aspect of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme	1	8
The M.-C. Reform Scheme and Indian Nationhood	0	1½
The M.-C. Reform Scheme—A Constructive Criticism	0	1½

N. M. TRIPATHI & Co.
Booksellers, &c., Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

GARLICK & Co.

Engineers & Founders

Jacobs Circle, BOMBAY.



We keep a large stock of

KITE MOTION PUMPS

STAND POSTS

SLUICE VALVES PIPES

SANITARY GOODS

AND

all kinds of Engineering Stores.

Manufacturers of

Bridges, Roofs, Tanks, Structural Works, Castings and Steelwork of all descriptions.

MONGINI. . . BROTHERS .

For Cakes, Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery . . . .

AWARDED SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

11, 13, 15, 17, 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY

Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant.

Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—

Flexd. Steel Wire Rope, Consar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "British Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagon

Telephone 2457.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017



WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY ABOUT

ATLAS TONIC

The Favourite of the Physicians ?

"I have prescribed Stearn's Atlas Tonic extensively in my practice and it has yielded good results invariably. It proves very helpful where nervous breakdown is associated with digestive disorders in which cases its action is most marked and rapid. I recommend it for general debility and convalescence after illness as well as for brain fag, loss of memory and sleeplessness due to too much worry or mental overwork."

Sd.—F. R. C. S.

"Stearn's Atlas To is very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive Systems, and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results."

Sd.—M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Ramchandra Govind & Son
Book-sellers and Publishers,
KALKADEVI, BOMBAY.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND BANKING PROBLEMS

By MOHAN LAL TANNAN, B. COM., (Birmingham), Bar-at-Law, F.E.S. *Lecturer in Banking, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay* AND KHUSHAL T. SHAH, B. A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar-at-Law, *Professor of Economics, Maharajah's College, Mysore.*

Crown Octavo, Nicely bound, Gold-lettered, nearly 350 Pages with Index. Price Re. 5.

GOVERNANCE OF INDIA. PRICE RS. 3.

By KHUSHAL T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar-at-law *Professor of Economics, Maharajah's College Mysore.*

(1) HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES. By S. R. DAVAR. Officially recognized by the Government of Mysore for use in Colleges and Schools of Commerce and recommended as a text to the Students of the Premier College of Commerce in India.

A BOOK SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANCY STUDENTS AS WELL ACCOUNTANTS, LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND BUSINESSMEN. PRICE RS. 6-8-0.

(2) ELEMENTS OF INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW By S. R. DAVAR.

Recognized and Recommended as a text-book by the Government Accountancy Diploma Board, as well as by the Premier College of Commerce for the University, Commercial and Accountancy Examinations *specially written for the use of "Commerce" and "Accountancy"* students as well as that of Businessmen and Accountants, RS. 6-8-0.

(3) BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. An excellent book for the use of students of "commerce and businessmen, particularly those in charge of the management of large enterprises such as public Companies, Mill Agencies, etc. By S. R. DAVAR, Bar-at-Law. (In Press. Expected to be out shortly.) Price Rs. 3 net.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ENGLISH-MARATHI DICTIONARY:—Pronouncing Etymological, Literary, Scientific and Technical by N. B. RANADE, B.A., 2 Vols. half Morrocco bound. RS. 25.

SHAH AND HAJI'S (Profs.) GUIDE TO ECONOMICS—In form of question and answer, very useful to students of Economics. RS. 4.

SHAH'S (Prof.) GUIDE TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATION—very useful to Intermediate Arts students. RS. 1-4-0.



"Hello Hello"

"Mamma says it must be
HELLER'S
ROYAL-ZEST COCOA
we like it so much."

It is undoubtedly the best Cocoa now available in India, guaranteed pure, wholesome and delicious. It is highly recommended as a food-drink for children, nursing mothers, merchants, students and convalescents, in fact, for all who desire to keep both mind and body in sound and healthy condition.

Take a Tin Home To-day and Try it.

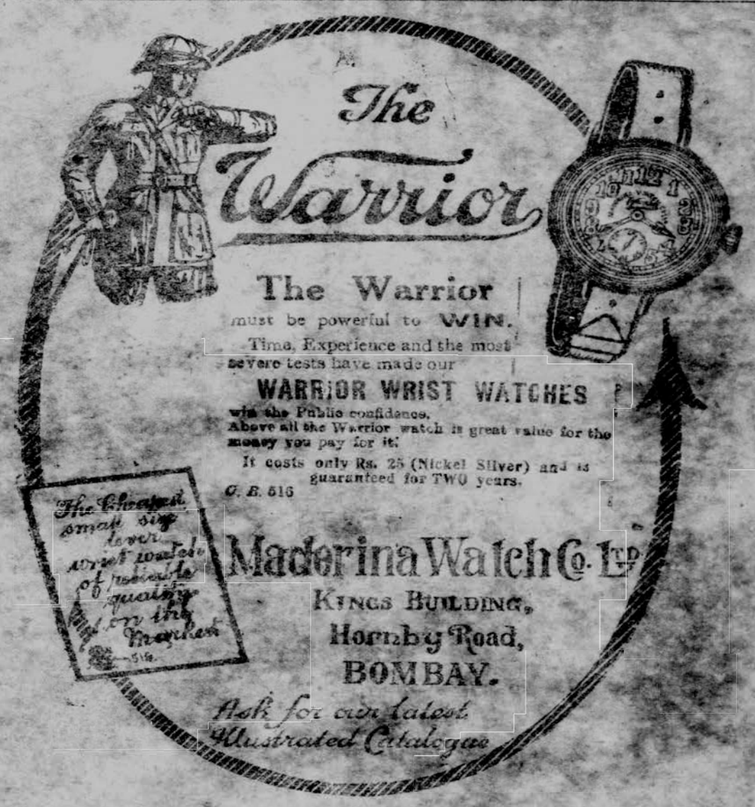
Can be had from all dealers & stores in three sizes: ¼ lb. tin, As. 11; ½ lb. tin, Re. 1-4; and 1 lb. tin, Rs. 2-4.

INSIST ON HELLER'S ROYAL-ZEST COCOA ONLY.

Sole Agents for INDIA, BURMA CEYLON.

KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

6



The Warrior

The Warrior must be powerful to WIN.

Time, Experience and the most severe tests have made our

WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES

win the Public confidence.

Above all the Warrior watch is great value for the money you pay for it.

It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.

C. B. 516

Maderina Watch Co. Ltd.
KINGS BUILDING,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Ask for our latest Illustrated Catalogue.

AIR TIGHT LEVER LID TINS

MANUFACTURED ON



English style by Double Seamed Process

Specialist in making jointless tins for Powder and Paste, etc., to any size and other sorts of jointed tins for Butter, Tea, Coffee, Oil, Milk, Jam, Cocoa, Chocolate, Colours, Cigarettes, Carbide, Dubbin, Rations, etc., etc.; Dofling Cans, Oil Cans, Card Cans, etc., for Mills; Oil drums, 5 gall capacity, double seamed; and any sort of Band as well as Machine made Tin and Galv Plate Works and General Tinplate Merchant and Contractor.

For samples and particulars apply to :—

SHAIKHALLI SULEMANJI
Office—33, Musjid Bunder Road,
Opp. BANK OF BOMBAY Branch, BOMBAY No 3.
Factory—1st Lane Khetwadi.

Leading factory for making round tins by Double Seamed process by Power Machinery.

Fast to BLEACH Colours

CIBA BLUE 2B (Powder)
HYDRONE BLUE B (Paste)
HYDRONE BLUE G (Paste)
INDANTHRENE BLUE GCD (Paste)
INDANTHRENE MAROON (Paste)
CIBA RED (Powder)
CIBA OLIVE (Paste)
CIBA YELLOW (Paste)

Samples and Quotations on Application.

DYES & COLOURS

For Immediate Delivery

"Prompt & Efficient Service, is our motto".

We in... experien... line—Write ... if you ... Dyeing ... solve.

Pragjee Soorjee & Co.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS
FORT, BOMBAY

C. B. 758.

Wagner Electric
Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, U.S.A.

The Greatest Producer of Single phase Motors in the World.

For A. C. Motors, Rectifiers, Electric Testing Instruments.

ROTH BROS. & Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.
For D. C. Motors, Dynamos &c.

RIDER ERICSSION ENGINE Co.
New York, U.S.A.
For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.

Sole Agent for whole of India:
BABAN GOKHALAY,
ATMARAM MANSION, BOMBAY No. 4.
Liberal terms to trade and Educational Institutions.

A Large Stock in Bombay Depot.

Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.



When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS. MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Ringless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Government Telegraph Office,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Beautiful Artistic!! Magnificent !!!

CALENDAR 1919 CALENDAR

With the picture of a Lady most Artistically and Beautifully painted
As 6 per copy including postage.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHOTANI

Government and Railway Contractor

Ship Chandlers, Timber & Hardware Merchant

Keeps a Very Large Stock

OF

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes, Canvas Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas, English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening. by Edgar Allens.

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus, Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Godown & Office at Sewrie Bunder
BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 963.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BHAWANI DAS HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.